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PARK'S FLORAL MAGAZINE

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THREE FLOWERS OF MERIT.

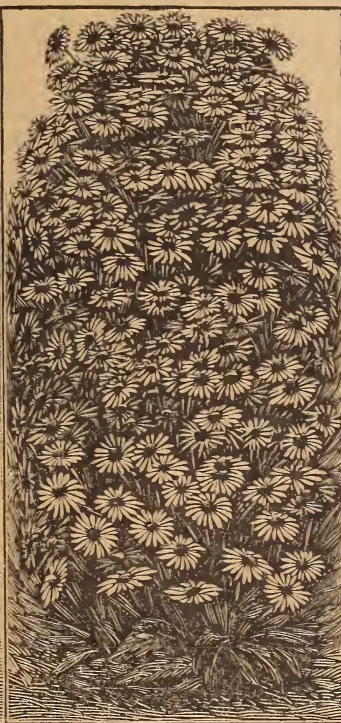
THE FINE wood engravings on this page represent three flowers not often found in gardens, but which are easily started from seeds, and easily grown. They deserve more attention than they are now receiving.

Lavatera trimestris is a showy hardy annual from Asia Minor, growing from three to six

mum commonly known as Ox-eye Daisy, or Field Daisy, or Shasta Daisy. There are many varieties, and to better designate them they are generally classed under the name of *Leucanthemum*. *L. triumph* is a variety of *L. maximum* and perhaps the finest of the lot. It grows two feet high, is of erect, vigorous habit, and becomes a mass of large white flowers with golden disc. It is a hardy perennial, elegant as a border plant, and if the



LAVATERA TRIMESTRIS.



LEUCANTHEMUM TRIUMPH



LOBELIA TENUIOR.

feet high, amply clothed with rich green foliage, which makes a fine back-ground for the large, delicate, Hollyhock-like flowers which are produced throughout the summer and autumn. In a sunny situation and rather rich soil it makes a fine display, and appears well as a hedge or screen, or even in a group. If sown this month the plants will bloom well during the autumn.

Leucanthemum is a species of *Chrysanthemum*

flowers are freely cut the plant will bloom continuously during summer and autumn, even after severe frosts. It should be started in the early spring to bloom the first season.

Lobelia tenuior is a species from West Australia. It grows a foot high, and bears large, deep blue flowers during the autumn. The plants start readily from seeds, and quickly come into bloom, making a fine display when grouped in a little bed in the garden. The

seeds are small and should be started in a box of sifted soil. In transplanting set the plants three or four inches apart, and nip out the central shoot to encourage branching. This plant is a herbaceous perennial, but should be lifted and kept in a frost-proof place over winter. It is useful for pots and edging, as well as for a summer bed.

Seeds of these flowers may be obtained of seedsmen at five cents per packet. It is not too late to start them, and those who give them a trial will doubtless find them entirely satisfactory.

Hardy Shrubs.—The past winter was a severe one on shrubs, but the following were uninjured: *Spirea Van Houtte*, *S. prunifolia*, *S. Anthony Waterer*, *S. Bumaldi*, *Deutzia crenata* fl. pl., *Hydrangea paniculata*, Flowering Almond, *Ribes aurea*, *Cydonia Japonica*, *Caragana arborescens*, *Robinia hispida*, *Syringa vulgaris*, *Philadelphus grandiflorus*, *Viburnum plicatum*, *Symphoricarpus racemosa*, *S. vulgaris*, *Enonymus Americana*, *Rosa rugosa*, *Forsythia* in variety, *Cercis Japonica*, *Aralia pentaphylla*, *Hibiscus Syriacus*, *Sambucus racemosa*, *Amorpha fruticosa*, *Rhodotyphus kerrioides*, *Ribes sanguinea*, *Halesia diptera*, *Elaeagnus longipes*, *Weigela* in variety, *Lonicera* in variety, *Akebia quinata*, *Aristolochia sypho*, *Ampelopsis* in variety.

These shrubs and many others of less value proved entirely hardy upon the editor's grounds the past season. *Kerria Japonica*, *Spirea Reevesi*, *Callicarpa purpurea*, and some other good shrubs were injured, and had to be cut back, but will soon regain their vigor. The buds of *Forsythia* were mostly frozen to such an extent that the plants did not bloom; but they came out in foliage freely.

Hydrangea.—When a hardy Tree *Hydrangea* fails to grow freely or bloom, and is apparently almost in a dormant state, dig around it, apply well-rotted manure liberally, and prune back the branches severely. Some recommend pruning after the method of cutting back grape vines—doing the work early in spring, and leaving only one or two eyes to each branch. By this method a vigorous annual growth is secured, and splendid terminal panicles of bloom. This method is especially recommended where a handsome, dense border is desired, or where a fine low specimen is wanted for lawn or cemetery decoration.

Lilacs for Winter Blooming.—The French and German florists grow Lilacs extensively for forcing into bloom in winter. Formerly the Germans imported their stock from France, but finding they could grow the plants just as well, they turned their attention to the work, and now grow their own, as well as many plants for export. The plants are placed in forcing houses the latter part of November to bloom during the holidays. One German florist, Herr Sinai makes a specialty of forcing Lilacs, and annually flowers over 100,000 plant

Park's Floral Magazine.

A Monthly. Entirely Floral.

Geo. W. Park, Editor and Publisher.
LaPark, LANCASTER Co., Pa.

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THE EDITOR invites correspondence with all who love and cultivate flowers.

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EDITORIAL

A PERPETUAL RAMBLER.

MRS. JONES, of Fulton county, Arkansas, has a *Crimson Rambler Rose* of which she writes as follows:

Mr. Editor:—I have a *Crimson Rambler Rose* that has bloomed twice this season—once in early summer, and again in autumn. The last crop of bloom, too, was very abundant. I did not water it during the summer, and the ground became very dry, and remained so for some time. When the rains came it started to grow and bloom.

Mrs. S. M. Jones.

Arkansas, Oct., 26, 1906.

Many shrubs and trees ripen their wood early during a dry summer, and begin to make a second growth as soon as the fall rains appear. It is not unusual for *Weigela*, *Spireas*, and some other shrubs to produce a fine crop of flowers under such conditions. The little Bird's foot *Violet* that decorates our eastern hills so freely in spring, often becomes a mass of bloom in autumn after a dry summer, and even the Apple, Pear and Plum trees, especially trees on the decline, will sometimes become white with bloom, after a period of drouth. The same is more or less true of summer-blooming *Roses* and various other flowering plants. It can, therefore, hardly be called a freak, as it can be expected when conditions are favorable.

Summer Roses.—Don't forget to prune these as soon as through blooming, if you wish a good crop next season.

GYPSOPHILA PANICULATA.

A HARDY perennial of more than ordinary value is *Gypsophila paniculata*. The plants grow two feet high, are rather dense in habit, with dark green foliage, and terminal panicles of small, whitish flowers upon stiff, wiry stems. So fine are the stems that the flowers appear, at a little



GYPSOPHILA PANICULATA.

distance, almost as if floating in the air. A clump of the plants, though not gaudy, is admirable in the garden, and the flowers are very desirable for cutting to mix with other flowers in bouquets,

as they impart a charm by their harmonizing effect that can be obtained in no other way.

Plants are readily started from seeds, and seedlings begin to bloom the second season, if started in the spring. They should be set a foot apart, in a rich, well-drained bed fully exposed to the sun. Being a true perennial the plants will live and bloom freely for years and a small clump will afford material for many bouquets throughout the summer and autumn. There is a double-flowered variety, but for general purposes the single-flowered, which can be obtained in seed form from almost any seedsman at 5 cents per packet, is preferable for ordinary purposes. A few plants of it should be found in every flower garden.

Annual Gypsophila.—The annual species of *Gypsophila*, *G. Muralis* and *G. Elegans*, are lovely, free-blooming edging plants, growing six inches high, forming a dense low mass of bloom. They are also valuable in bouquet work. A correspondent in Minnesota reports her experience with these flowers as follows:

Mr. Editor:—Early in May, 1906, we sowed seeds of Annual *Gypsophila* in the ground. The result was a beautiful bed of dainty plants, a short, thick, green plant with tiny pink flowers, and a taller, fairy-like plant with tiny white blossoms. The flowers are very beautiful for decorating and for bouquets.—E. C., Lyon Co., Minn.

The species of Annual *Gypsophila* start quickly from seeds, and soon come into bloom. Rightly used they are satisfactory, and much admired.

Opuntia.—A sister has an *Opuntia* or Cow Tongue Cactus which don't bloom. She should plunge it out in a sunny, gravelly place during summer. Most Cactuses will bloom well when old enough, if allowed to become root-bound, and well ripened by giving plenty of sunshine.

RAISING CARNATIONS.

CARNATIONS are easily raised from a good strain of seeds, and the flowers thus produced are generally satisfactory.

In raising Carnations, however, the important requisite is a sunny exposure. Plants can be raised in the house, but as soon as large enough set them out in a sunny bed in the garden, or where they are to bloom. The first shoots that appear nip off near the ground, and thus encourage a strong, tuft-like plant that will throw up many stems. If the stems are not strong enough to support the buds and flowers, put in stakes and tie the stems up, or else run cord or wire through the bed criss-crossed, to hold the blooming stalks erect. Plants wanted for winter blooming, keep from forcing bloom-stalks, lift before frost and pot carefully in five-inch or six-inch pots.

To Promote a Bushy Top.—A correspondent complains that when she cuts back her plants of *Acacia*, *Coleus*, etc., they shoot up spindling stems, and do not branch out. It is possible her plants are not given enough light, and that the pots were not changed. To grow bushy plants shift your plants into larger pots as soon as the roots begin to crowd, and at the same time cut back the longer top shoots. Sometimes branches are tied out to assume a horizontal position to increase the number of shoots along the stems and insure their even development. As a rule, however, shifting and topping, with plenty of free light to the sides of the plant will be all that is necessary.

Euonymus Radicans Variegata.—A subscriber in Texas asks the name of a variegated evergreen shrub of climbing or trailing habit, the leaves small, opposite on the stem, and serrated along the margin. The vines form little roots along the branches, and if massed will grow upright, and close together, forming a dense, compact mass six or seven feet tall, and three or four in circumference, appearing as an evergreen pillar. She enclosed a spray, and it is of the hardy vine known as *Euonymus radicans variegata*. It is a very desirable vine for a wall or the side of a building, as it does not shade enough to encourage dampness, and retains its handsome variegation of green and white from year to year.

Scale Insects.—When these trouble Palms, Oleanders, etc., brush the leaves and stems to loosen the scales, and then syringe or wash the plant with hot water. Ferns that become badly infested should have their fronds cut off at the ground, and new growth encouraged, which will be free from the pest.

Fuchsias.—Bed these out on the east side of a wall or house during summer, the bed having been thoroughly enriched and well pulverized. Fuchsias like partial shade and very rich soil.

EDITORIAL LETTER.



MY DEAR FRIENDS:—In the multitude of flowers offered and recommended by florists, the Amateur is often at a loss to know what to select and plant. Every plant has its place in the economy of nature, and has special elements of merit, but many plants would prove disappointing in comparison with those more appropriate. In this letter I shall mention and illustrate a few plants which can be used satisfactorily for certain purposes, or in certain positions. Let us go to the greenhouse and pick them out.

Do you notice that large, bushy *Coleus* bedded in the bench over by the *Geraniums*? That is one of the hardiest and most beautiful of *Coleus*, the leaves elegantly serrated and exquisitely marked, the colors green, pink, gold and bronze, with a shade of green intermingled. It is known as *Mottled Beauty*. It will bear more cold and neglect than any other fancy variety with which I am acquainted, and being of vigorous habit a small plant soon makes a fine display either in a pot in the window, or in a warm, protected spot in the garden. The little illustration shows a small plant just starting.



COLEUS, MOTTLLED BEAUTY.

The block of small plants near the *Coleus*, a mass of green bespangled with bright, exquisite bloom, is of *Impatiens*. Some of the plants are of *I. Sultani*, and some of *I. Holsti*. The species seem almost alike, except that *I. Holsti* has darker foliage, and a greater range of colors. They are everblooming plants, easily grown from either seeds or cuttings, and for blooming, few flowers surpass them. They are lovely, free-blooming plants when bedded out in summer, and when grown in pots they are sure to bloom abundantly throughout the winter, if given a south or west window, where a rather warm, even temperature is maintained.



I. HOLSTI.

Do you notice those little plants at the end of the bench showing delicate plummy foliage? They are of the new



A. SCANDENS DEFLEXUS *Asparagus* species. It is especially suited for vases, hanging baskets, and bracket pots.

Begonia Evansiana. I have repeatedly called attention to the beauty of this hardy *Begonia*. You will notice plants scattered about on benches, in pots and along the walks. How graceful they are, and all, even small plants, show clusters of delicate, waxy-pink bloom. This *Begonia* propagates by little resting, axillary tubers, which fall to the ground during the autumn, when the tops die, for it is a herbaceous plant, growing and blooming only in summer. The rich, redish foliage, with the graceful flower-clusters, are always attractive in summer. In Pennsylvania the plants do well in partial shade outdoors, and are entirely hardy in protected places.



BEGONIA EVANSIANA.

Isn't that carpet of mossy green beneath the bench over there beautiful? It is simply a mass of *Selaginella maritima* that has overgrown the little pots. In your dry rooms you may not be able to grow it so effectively, but for a cool, moist, dense shade nothing is prettier. Give it a broad, shallow pan to develop in and keep in a place that the sun does not reach, watering and sprinkling often, and you will be pleased with the result. A little plant in a pot is here represented.



SELAGINELLA MARITIMA.

Those attractive little plants with graceful leaves are seedlings of *Lophospermum scandens*. You will notice they are a silvery green, because of the little hairs which cover the leaves and stems. Some botanists class this as a *Maurandya*, but in catalogues it is known as *Lophospermum*. It is a rapid-growing vine and quickly covers a trellis.

lis or pillar, adorning by its foliage, as well as by the pretty, rosy, Fox-glove-like flowers which are freely produced during the autumn. When grown in a pot it does well as a winter-blooming house plant. It is a tender perennial, and requires support, just as do plants of *Maurandya* or *Cobæa*. The illustration is of a young plant.



LOPHOSPERMUM SCENDENS.

The long bench of bedded Ferns mostly contains *Nephrolepis exaltata* *Piersoni*. You will notice some of the fronds are like those of the Boston Fern, from which the *Piersoni* is a sport. Good leaf soil with well-rotted manure and sand, well drained, develops the finest plumes. The plants are constantly reverting to the original unless grown under very favorable conditions. A little extra care, however, will bring it back to its plummy state, and reward the cultivator for his pains. The plants like a well-lighted place, and plenty of water in summer, but must have good drainage, and not too much direct sunlight.



BOSTON FERN.

Florally yours,
La Park, Pa. May 20, 1907. The Editor.

Calceolaria not Blooming.—A subscriber writes that she has a hybrid *Calceolaria* obtained as a slip from a friend four years ago, and it has not bloomed. She might as well throw it away and raise several blooming plants from a good strain of seeds. The labor bestowed on the recreant plant would have raised many good plants, the beauty of which would have given much cheer and happiness.

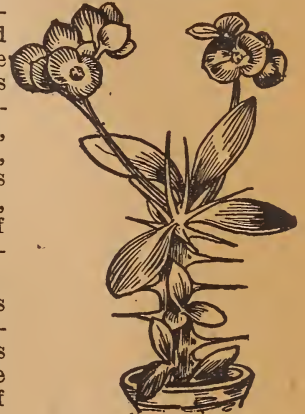
Rust on Cacti.—When a Cactus plant is attacked by rust or fungus, dust it with equal parts fresh lime and flowers of sulphur mixed, using a coarse dust bag to distribute the material evenly. Apply when dry, and do not let the hot sun shine brightly upon the plant till it is syringed and freed from the dust.

Cicuta Maculata.—This is a hardy, dwarf, foliage plant suitable for an edging for a perennial bed. It also makes a handsome mound of foliage when grouped alone. The leaves are light green, distinctly bordered with white.

EUPHORBIA SPLENDENS.

THE Genus *Euphorbia* is a large and varied one, embracing about 600 species, consisting of trees, shrubs and herbs, found throughout various parts of the world. It has been known for many centuries, the name having been given it by Dioscorides, in honor of Euphorbius, a physician to Juba, King of Mauritania. Only a few of the species, however, are considered worthy of cultivation, and the one shown in the illustration is perhaps the most desirable for the amateur florist, as it is of easy culture and sure to bloom during the latter part of winter, even when somewhat neglected. It is known as *Euphorbia splendens*, and as indicated, the dark gray stems are thickly covered with stout, sharp thorns, from which its common name, "Crown of Thorns," is derived.

The plant drops its leaves in autumn, and remains dormant till the approach of spring, when bud-clusters push out and soon show lovely vermilion-colored, waxy flowers, making a fine display. In a little while the graceful green leaves appear and give additional beauty to the plant. New clusters continue to develop for some time, and thus the blooming period is greatly extended.



EUPHORBIA SPLENDENS.

This plant is found native in the Isle of France, and has been in cultivation since 1826. It is common in plant collections, and often found grouped with Cactuses, because of its spiny character. It is easily propagated from cuttings taken in spring or summer, and as the plants bloom freely when quite small, and are capable of withstanding much neglect, they are generally satisfactory. The older plants are often trained to assume a fancy shape, as they are pliable in training. When well-grown a blooming specimen is showy and beautiful and well deserves the praise it receives.

The Cut-leaved Sumac.—This is an elegant foliage shrub for the lawn, the leaves almost resembling Fern-fraunds, and becoming scarlet in autumn. It was found some years ago in a wood in Chester County, Pa. It does not bear seed, but is easily propagated in the spring by taking root cuttings three inches long and placing in soil or sand length-wise just beneath the surface.

Iris Florentina.—This is a glorious Iris blooming about the time the Lilac flowers fade. The colors are white and purple, borne on strong stocks. The plants like a moist, deep soil, and are perfectly hardy.

CHILDREN'S LETTER.



MY DEAR CHILDREN:—Do you know what a delightful alarm I have to awaken me these lovely May mornings? Simply a dear little Robin Red-breast. He begins to sing about day-break, and pours forth his happy notes of praise for nearly a half hour, every strain coming apparently from an over-joyed heart. He sits near my chamber window, and sings his song at day-break as regularly as the dawn appears. As I listen to his plaintive notes in the loneliness and silence of the early morning my thoughts sometimes carry me back to the years of childhood, when the Robin's song became a favorite, when life was free from care, and the future a sweet dream.

"Happy hours of childish glee,
Hours that never more can be."

But a more tender chord is struck when I recall the glorious associations of those early days. I think of the fond mother who first called my attention to the Robin's song; who first gave me some seeds and plants and a little spot in the garden in which to plant them; who ever showed her love and motherly care in kind words and deeds mingled with patience and forbearance.



How many of you, dear children, think of the joys of your child-life? How many of you think of the responsibilities that come with the years, or the grief that you bring to those who love and care for you, by naughty words or ungrateful deeds. I speak of these things because I feel that none of my little friends would willingly do a mean or unkind act, or speak intentionally disrespectful of or to their father or mother. Life is largely governed by habit. Good habits in early life insure happiness and purity in mature years, and a memory that will bless you as the years roll by.

Let me urge you, dear children, to cultivate and cherish the habit of kindness. Avoid every thought or deed that is cruel, even in a slight degree. One evil leads to another, until the whole life is tainted, and the character ruined. On the other hand, by kind words and kind deeds to those around you, by manifesting a kindly spirit toward animals, birds, insects and all creatures, you will never have cause to regret a cruel action, and your influence for good will be a blessing to yourself and to all others wherever you go. As a rule boys do not mean to be cruel, but often they will thoughtlessly throw at a bird and cripple it, or torment some little animal, causing it pain, without realizing what they are doing.

It is the multitude of little things in early life that moulds the character, and determines the bane or blessing of the life that is thus influenced.

In a recent number of a New York Magazine the use of air rifles by boys was encouraged, that they might know how to handle a gun, and defend themselves and their country with fire arms. Another Journal indulged in the old, obsolete slogan, "In time of peace prepare for war." It is to be regretted that such ideas are advanced. To use a gun is to indulge in cruelty, for no boy who has a gun will resist the impulse which comes to him to shoot at a bird or cat or some other creature merely for fun, and thus practicing and learning cruelty. A boy should never be encouraged or allowed to use a gun, other than a pop-gun with tow wad. With such a gun he can have all the gun experience he ought to have, and no serious accidents will occur. With a dangerous air or powder gun wicked and cruel sport is often indulged in, to say nothing of the awful accidents that result from their careless use.

That the preparation for war is preparation for the most cruel and inhuman of all barbarous practices, perhaps no person will deny. General Sherman, who knew of war from experience said, "War is hell," and thus suggests the most cruel, unfeeling, torturous state of which the mind can conceive. It is the men who have learned war at the military and naval schools who urge the nation to go to war, just as it is the bully who carries a dirk knife and a pistol who readily picks a quarrel with the peaceable citizen. The idea of wounding and crippling a human being, or of taking his life, is detestable. Such a course is not justified by minor differences for pecuniary advantage, and for that reason it can hardly be justified at all in a civilized and enlightened world.

A Military Magazine recently urged subscriptions from the people, in order that they might be posted upon the "coming war with Japan." There are no just grounds for a war with Japan, and those who know most of the differences between America and Japan claim that America is at fault, and that a war upon such a pretext would be criminal and unjust. Far better if subscriptions were sent to "Our Dumb Animals," Boston, Mass., which teaches how such a war could be avoided. That journal is a true friend of peace, and inculcates a love and kind regard for all animals, as well as "peace on earth and good will to men." It deserves a place in every home, where cruelty is detested, and love, peace, kindness, patience and gentleness are dominant. It costs but 25 cents a year.

My dear little boys and girls, avoid injuring or torturing any of the creatures with which God has replenished the earth. Study them by careful observation. Listen to their songs; note how they walk or fly or go from place to place; find out all you can about their habits. You will thus gain many useful lessons from

Nature, and the interest thus begotten in the lives of the little denizens of earth will inspire kindness and love rather than cruelty and hatred. Try it. It will never cause you regret, and in later years you will feel thankful that your attention was called thus to Nature-studies, as you rejoice in the pleasure and happiness that such studies have brought to you during the years of your life's pilgrimage.

Yours truly,

La Park, Pa., May 20, 1907. The Editor.

For Green Fly.—The green fly often troubles Roses, Cinerarias and other house plants. Tobacco dust or chopped tobacco stems placed around the plants is a preventive. Do not wait till the pest appears to apply the tobacco around the plants, as it is a good fertilizer as well as a good insecticide. But avoid placing it over the foliage unless the plants are infested. With Cinerarias tobacco dust should be applied to the under side of the foliage when troubled, as it is there that the flies congregate. Tobacco smoke will destroy green fly, but is injurious to Cinerarias, and a few other plants. Tobacco tea with soap suds is also a remedy. Apply it with a syringe.

Impatiens.—Impatiens Sultani and I. Holsti are both free and continuous blooming plants, suitable either for beds in the garden in summer or pots in the winter. They are truly everblooming, easily started either from seeds or cuttings, and easily cared for. For winter-blooming, however, young plants should be started in summer and grown in pots, shifting into larger pots as fast as the plants grow. See that drainage is good, and a rich, fibrous compost used. If this is neglected the buds are liable to blast.

Spirea Prunifolia.—This is commonly known as Bridal Wreath. It is easily propagated by taking cuttings of the half ripened wood in summer, or slips with a heel, and inserting them in wet sand in a shady place. Keep the sand constantly moist, and avoid draughts of air upon the tops. Make the cuttings three or four inches long, and insert most of their length in the sand. They will root in from a month to six weeks, and can then be transplanted.

Asparagus Plumosus Nanus.—This hardy plant is a sport from *Asparagus plumosus*, which is a vine. Occasionally a seedling of *A. plumosus nanus* reverts to the original, and makes a vining growth. This is one of the things that can be looked for, as Nature does not positively fix a form, even with all the skill that the florist can use.

Crab Cactus.—I have a Crab or Thanksgiving Cactus that bloomed three times during the year.

Mrs. G. E. R.

East Hampton, Conn.

THE FLEA BEETLE.

ASISTER complains that a "little black insect in shape like a cricket, and about the size of a large pin head" attacked her Carnations, Sweet Williams and Verbenas last spring, and destroyed them. She used Paris green, but it was ineffectual. The insect is known as a Flea Beetle. It often attacks Sweet Alyssum and is destructive upon young cabbage. A good remedy is wood-soot. Put it upon the plants in the morning

while the dew is on, and also dust over the ground beneath the plants.

In order that this pest (*Haltica cucumeris*) may be readily determined the illustration and description (after Harris) is here given.



It is one-sixteenth of an inch long, of a black color, with clay-yellow antennae and legs, except the hind-most thighs, which are brown, the upper side of the body is covered with punctures, which are arranged in rows on the wing cases; and there is a deep transverse furrow across the hinder part of the thorax. They injure plants more or less, according to their numbers, by nibbling little holes in the leaves with their teeth, the function of the leaves being thereby impaired in proportion to the extent of the surface and amount of substance destroyed, the edge of the bitten parts become brown and dry by exposure to the air, and assume a rusty appearance.

The same author suggests that the ravages of this pest may be prevented by watering the leaves with a solution of lime, a remedy long ago employed in England with signal benefit in preserving the turnip crop from the attacks of the turnip flea-beetle.

An Infested Oxalis.—A Buttercup *Oxalis* that became infested with lice was washed with sulpho-tobacco soap, but turned yellow and sickly without blooming. It should have had attention sooner. Had it been watched closely, and the foliage dusted with tobacco, while chopped tobacco stems were placed around beneath, it would not have been injured by the pest and would doubtless have flourished. "An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure."

Pansies and Lice.—A subscriber writes that last summer her Pansy plants were completely killed by lice, and she asks for a remedy. The remedy is simple and effective—just chopped tobacco stems placed thickly over the bed after the plants are set. Lice will never become troublesome where tobacco is freely used about the plants.

Lantana DeLeaux.—This plant has blossomed, and it is surely a beauty. Of a yellowish tinge when it first opens, it turns gradually to a shade of dark red, the colors very rich and velvety. If you want a floriferous, and very pretty Lantana procure this variety.

Mrs. E. Clearwater.

Vermilion Co., Ind.

GARDEN CULTURE.



HARDY PHLOX.

THE HARDY perennial Phlox is counted among the decided acquisitions of my garden. Frequent tillage with generous enrichment of the soil produces numerous panicles of bloom. Clipping off the tops as the blooms fade causes new branches to start from the sides that soon flower and thus the blooming season is prolonged. Seeds



should not be allowed to form. Propagation is best effected by division of the roots. Cuttings from sturdy stalks root easily, and one's favorite sorts may be speedily increased in this manner without waiting to divide clumps. I have raised many from self-sown seeds, and frequently new shades and markings are produced. I have found the intense heat of summer has the effect of fading some of the more delicate colors to one shade of lilac, so that several different ones look alike. Perhaps the pure white sorts are as valuable as any. One seedling in my border is white, overlaid with a shade of blue which flies off as the flower ages. Another is a distinct heliotrope blue which sometimes in autumn, when nights are cool, is almost a pure blue, with a dark blue eye. This plant, however, is very inconstant, as in July the color is apt to be a pure lilac, without a trace of the blue, unless one looks the moment the bud opens. All do not bloom at the same time, and even a small collection will give quite a succession of bloom. Some of mine had panicles as large as those of the Hydrangea, and equally showy.

Suffolk Co., N. Y.

C. M. Raynor.

A Tall Ricinus.—Last fall I purchased a three-cent packet of Ricinus, and planted the seeds in good, rich soil. The plants grew very fast, and sometime in August we measured one. It was eighteen feet high, and had enormous leaves. It grew much taller after that, and was the wonder of the entire neighborhood. The other plants were not so tall, but still very fine, and made an admirable screen between the front and back yards.

Mrs. Lily B. Riggs.

E. Baton Rouge Co., La., Nov. 2, 1906.

Japan Hop.—I wish all could see our Japanese Hop. It has rivaled Jonah's Gourd for rapid growth, since it really made up its mind to start. One funny little plant has thickly shaded the end of a little porch.

Mrs. Nina R. Allen.

Cuyahoga Co., O., August 16, 1907.

THE TROUBLE OF FLOWERS

I HEAR so many young ladies say "Oh, I would love to have flowers, but they are so much trouble. What can we have without trouble? I see the same young ladies "pegging away" for hours at a time at a bit of filmy lace, or a handkerchief. They are surely making trouble for their eyes. Now, my trouble takes me out of doors where I get the fresh air and exercise. I hear the birds sing and smell the sweet scent of Mother Earth.

Busy house wives say, how do you get time to work with flowers. Just as they can get time to visit and gossip. By leaving other things undone and taking the time any way. I was showing some friends my beautiful beds of Hyacinths, Tulips and Narcissus last spring. "How have you managed to do so much work this early", they exclaimed. I haven't done a bit of work in here this spring," I protested. That bed of Hyacinths was planted last fall, so was that bed of Tulips. This bed of Hyacinths and a bed of mixed Tulips further on were planted three years ago. I will have them to take up the last of June and reset this fall. This bed of Narcissus has been planted two years, and will do very well for two years yet. See the tiny plants of Shirley Poppies all over it. They were sown last fall, and will have to be thinned out considerably. When the Poppies are done blooming and begin to fail, I take a narrow hoe and make a hole in between the Narcissus bulbs, and plant Gladiolus bulbs, and I leave a few little plants, self-seeded, of Amethyst and Ambrosia, where the Narcissus bulbs are. These bloom until frost, and make a pretty back-ground for the Gladiolus.

This bed of tender Narcissus, with double white Snowball Poppies sown over it, I lift the bulbs every June when, the Poppies are done, and plant in Asters or seedling Dahlias. One of my prettiest beds last summer cost me only the weeding out twice. Hyacinths bloomed, and then seedling Johnny-jump-ups almost took it. I had to pull them up to give the self-sown seedlings of Scarlet Sage a chance. I thinned those out, giving away dozens. Finally I set a plant of tall white-flowered Nicotiana in the middle of the bed. Everybody admired my bed of white and scarlet, and they were pretty until frost.

This bed of Tulips always comes up in annual Larkspurs (pink, white and blue), and they bloom for a month after the Tulips are gone. Then I set into it plants of single Dahlia, Aster, Balsam or the new Dwarf Zinnia. One year I planted Dwarf Nasturtium seeds in my beds after the bulbs were through blooming. I just pushed them into the soil with my finger. They came up well enough, and only required hoeing twice.

Old Fort, North Carolina.

L. G. T.

She Likes Scabiosa.—A plant that I was very much pleased with last summer was Scabiosa. Such lovely long-stemmed flowers, and such a variety of colors! I want to have a large bed this year.

Mary Norcross.

Gloucester Co., N. J., Jan. 29, 1907.

BLUSH ROSES.

I NOTICE in a recent number of Park's that a writer speaks of the buds of the Blush Rose blasting. I think this Rose requires a rather dry atmosphere to come to perfection. In the Mississippi Valley I had great hedges of Blush Roses, and only in very rare instances, when we had a week of rain, just at blooming time, did we have any noticeable trouble with blasting. And in that dry climate, just at the rose blooming season, there was seldom anything except quick rain storms. I had a solid hedge, probably forty feet long, and every year it gave me simply cart-loads of bloom. I have seen that hedge one solid mass, so that it looked from a little distance, like a continuous roll of pinky cotton. But I remember that in my twenty years or so experience with those Roses, two or three times the later blooms were caught in hot, wet weather, that caused considerable blasting.

I would like to urge everyone to buy Roses, buy Roses, buy Roses. If you must economize do so on your dinners. You can afford to live on potatoes and salt, if necessary for the whole month of June, if only you can have every day filled with Rose bloom.

For those who are far enough South to insure their hardiness, I would recommend the Ramblers. The Crimson and the Yellow. They are simply "millionaires" of bloom. But I will not begin to name varieties. I would fill the whole Magazine. We have too long a list. We feel that we are "millionaires" of Rose owners.

Brooklyn, N. Y.

Maude Meridith.

Garden Asparagus.—You will hardly find another plant so useful and ornamental as Asparagus. Its beautiful feathery plumage the whole summer throughout would recommend it if good for nothing else. But I'll give you my experience with two small beds, 2 x 3 feet, 3 x 4 feet, three and two years old. Through May and June, I picked from those beds fourteen good messes for a family of ten persons, picking it close to the ground. In two or three days it would be ready again. I reckoned that little spot of a bed saved me \$1.50 in canned goods, and June is a month that so few vegetables are available, except canned, that I consider 5 cents worth of Asparagus seeds, properly cared for a fine investment.

Aunt Ann.

Bradford Co., Pa.

Cosmos.—I have the tall-growing Cosmos, and with all my pinching back they grow eight or ten feet tall, the lower leaves dry up and make the plants look ragged and shabby.

Will some one who has raised the new dwarf varieties please tell us how tall they grow, and if they hold their lower foliage?

Mrs. J. M. Mason

Iola, Kansas, November 12, 1906.

IN FAVOR OF SHRUBS.

I REAP quite a harvest of pleasure and flowers from my shrubbery. They need only pruning—some in the fall, others in the spring. Sometimes I throw rich dirt under them in the fall, to keep the Lily bulbs from failing that are planted there.

That great clump is planted around an old tree-stump to hide it. There are Spirea, Forsythia and Red Japan Quince. When in bloom the group looks like an immense bouquet. The Purple Fringe is a bouquet of itself.

Then the Lilacs take up the song, and the Deutzias, Weigelas, Azaleas, Altheas and Hydrangea paniculata keep it going until late summer.

No one need be too busy or lazy, to have a few flowers, and those who love them as well as I do, can have a great many with very little out-put of work, money or time. Start with a few plants, and add a few new ones every year. You will be surprised in the course of a few years at the result.

M. B. Y.

Old Fort, North Carolina.

Give Nasturtiums Room.—People in this locality make the mistake of planting almost all flowers too close together, Nasturtiums more especially. Almost everybody except myself, will plant a 5-cent packet of Nasturtium seeds in a bed a yard square. When I remonstrate they point with pride, later, at the glowing bed, and say, I've got as many blossoms as you have, from my packet, even if yours are farther apart. This is very true, at the time, but a little later their vines begin to look straggling, leaves turn yellow, blossoms are scattering, and by September the bed is generally a sorry sight, unless as sometimes happens, some few strong vines overrun the others, get the upperhand, and kill out many of the weaker ones. My own vines, which I set a foot apart, bloom from July till they freeze in the fall, and I often have them 10 to 12 feet high, on a trellis, clear to the eaves of the house. So, sisters, remember that any plant, especially one of rampant growth, does better with plenty of room.

Knox Co., Maine.

Adella F. Veazie.

About Kochia Scoparia.—I saw an article in the last number of our Magazine against Kochia Scoparia. I do not see how anyone can say a word against that plant, or having once had it, would be willing to be without it. The foliage is so beautiful in summer, we keep some in the back ground where we can cut to go with flowers. Indeed, a vase of it alone is beautiful, and in fall, when it turns red, I do not know of a more beautiful hedge. They must be in a sunny place to come to perfection. I have lifted them in the fall, just as they are turning, and found them very desirable pot plants for the porch. I could not bear to have this beautiful plant out.

Mary M. Sanford.

Detroit, Michigan, April 22, 1907.

A COLLECTION OF CACTI.

MY SMALL but growing collection of Cacti attracts more attention than all of my other beautiful plants and blossoms. Many people who pass by my gorgeous beds of Dahlias and Cannas, who never notice my pots of beautiful Geraniums or Amaryllis; who never look at my lovely Lilies or Roses, will stop to look, to question, and to exclaim over the Cacti. "How odd!" "How queer!" "How wonderful!" "Are they alive?" "Do they grow?" are some things they say. And of all the Cacti my "Old Man" (*Pilocereus senilis*), the joy and pride of my heart—calls forth the greatest admiration. Everybody falls in love with his silver gray locks.

Then they wonder over the Rat-Tail, (*C. flagelliformis*), and admire its bloom. They must flip the Living Rock (*Anhalonium fissuratum*) with finger nails, to hear its sound—"Why its just a piece of rock, sure enough!"



A FINE COLLECTION OF CACTI.

a hundred have exclaimed. I let them rub their fingers over my Cotton Cactus (*M. Lincanthia*) to feel how soft and harmless it is, and then I offer one with long fierce spines, but not one in a hundred will touch it. The "Queen of Night" (*Cereus grandiflorus*), does not attract so much attention, except when in bloom. Then it captivates everybody. It is wonderful! The Phyllos or Sword Cacti bloom sooner, and some of them have blooms even larger than the Queen of Night. They are not so apt to rot, if grafted into *Cereus* stocks. This is the best way to manage *Epiphyllums*, too. This same "grafting" is a very fascinating business, and easy to do when you know how.

The Rainbow Cactus, (*Echino-cereus candicans*), has beautiful flowers, as well as beautiful spines. So also has *E. viridescens*; but of this class, I think *Berlandieri* and *Pectinata* have the prettiest flowers. The *Echinopsis* are all good bloomers.

Most of the *Mammillarias* are small, but there are so many different colors of spines, some brown, some red, some yellow, etc. They are beautiful for carpet bedding. They do not get too large. *M. senilis* is a favorite of mine. The spines are so white and silky. They are all good bloomers.

Some of the *Cerei* grow very tall. *Giganteus* attains 60 to 70 feet. My specimen is only 1½ inches, and was raised from seeds. I like the blue stemmed ones very much.

The *Opuntias* grow faster than most others, but they have such wicked spines, though beautiful flowers. I have a number of the hardy ones on a rockery; *Lurida*, *Emory*, *Missouriensis* and *Microdasys* are the best bloomers, but if you want something very unique buy a Grizzly Bear—No, no—only *Opuntia Ursina*, with its long, grizzly, white hair. *Pereskia* is the only species that has true leaves. It is called Lemon Cactus, because they resemble lemon leaves, but are thicker.

Agaves, Aloes, *Stapelias*, *Euphorbias*, *Gasterias*, *Echeverias* and many other odd plants are all nice to have in a Cactus collection, because they require about the same treatment.

"Are they any trouble?" so many ask me. "Of course, some trouble; what can we have without trouble—nettles and ragweed?" But they require less care (I call it pleasure) than a collection of almost any other plants. If you are sick, visiting or busy, they can be neglected, and they enjoy it. "Do they ever rot?" O yes, that's what they do, for their greatest enemy is water, and what amateur can keep from watering them. I gave an old lady friend some plants, because she seemed to admire them so much. (I am quick to find kindred spirits). She told me afterward that they rotted, although she watered and shaded them well. Given sun and no water for a while they would have grown. I use pure white flint sand for rooting any of them, except *Phyllos* and *Epiphyllums*. Fine river

sand and a bit of leaf mould do well for these. Soil for potting Cereus, Phyllos and Opuntias should be one part good garden loam and one part sand and a bit of well-rotted manure. Echinus are less apt to rot if kept in just the coarse sand, and they grow just as fast. Mam-mularias can have some soil with their sand. I use quart cans for starting any kind. I perforate the bottom and fill half full of broken pots and rocks. Pots do best for large Echinus, but I think Cereuses do best in boxes, and the Phyllos I have in old tin buckets seem to be doing best. If you want a great deal of pleasure from a small collection of plants that are not too much trouble, start a collection of Cacti, but don't catch the fever.

Lillian G. Tate.

McDowell Co., N. C.

STARTING REX BEGONIA

LAST fall I had a leaf from a beautiful Rex Begonia given me, with a stem about nine inches long. I put it in a glass of water and set it in the bay window with the other plants, and soon little roots put forth along the lower part of the stem, and tiny leaves started where the leaf joined the stem.

The stem being so long I put it into a deep tin can, prepared with good drainage, and filled with leaf mould, with a little sand mixed in. When I had it potted the leaf was still some distance from the soil, and I thought should it live it would be an ungainly plant. It did not grow or die for a month or two, so I decided to cut the leaf off with about four inches



of the stalk or stem, and root it over, if possible. I did so and right away rootlets started, and several little plants commenced to grow from the base of the leaf.

I have it potted the same as the other, and it seems to be growing right along. I have it in the northeast part of the bay window. Thinking the old stem which I had potted first had better be thrown away, so I could use the dish, what was my surprise upon pulling it up, to find four or five nice little plants pushing their way up through the soil, I have carefully put them back, and am writing this so the Floral Sisters may know how easily started from a leaf these beautiful plants are. I trust others may be encouraged to try them, as I find them very easy to grow in the living room, if not given too much sunlight. About two-thirds leaf-mould and one part sharp sand I find suitable soil for them.

Hattie P. Myres.

Orleans Co., Va., May 8, 1907.

Hollyhocks.—When plants of these fail to develop rapidly dig about them, apply some phosphate, and encourage the plants to renewed activity. More active growth and bright sunshine will bring about satisfactory development.

HARD, TOIL-WORN HANDS.

Hard, toil-worn hands, in death's long rest
They folded lie on pulseless breast;
No jewels on the fingers brown
That now have laid life's burdens down.

Hard, toil-worn hands but well we know
They still are stainless as the snow;
In life these hands were wondrous fair
To those who daily knew their care.

Hard, toil-worn hands, from courts above
Will reach toward us with yearning love
And draw us as with unseen hands,
Those precious, perfect, toil-worn hands.

Bradford Co., Pa.

Ruth Raymond.

APPLE BLOOMS.

Swallows at the meadow edge
Lilt their matin tune,
Cookoo calls beyond the hedge
Tell us it is June.

Buttercups and verdant slopes,
Green and gold and gray,
Fill the soul with summer hopes,
Fill the heart with May.

Apple blooms, like crystal snow,
Drift and whirl and fall,
Covering the grass below
With a winter pall.

Spring is in the air and sky,
Not December gloom,
Let the June-flakes flit and fly—
Snow of apple bloom.

Charles Henry Chesley.

Rockingham Co., N. H., April 30, 1907.

NIGHT AND MORNING.

All night the winds were sobbing at the door,
All night the rain-drops pattered on the pane.
A misty veil the distant hillside wore
And 'gainst a wall of cloud the weather-vane
Loomed like a sentinel, uncouth and grim
Above the low horizon's foggy rim.

All night the skies were laden overhead,
All night the maples sobbed beside the wall,
Tossing their branches as in mortal dread
Of coming evil that might them befall.
All night a birdling in its sheltered nest,
Twittered and called and could not seem to rest.

All night the pulsing world lay dark and dim,
But with the morning came a sportive wind,
Parting the cloud-veils at their eastern rim
To show the Sun-god waiting just behind.
The maples laughed, and with a matchless strain
Of melody, the bird-world woke again.

Laelia Mitchell.

Tioga Co., N. Y., May 2, 1907.

WE LOVE THEM.

We love them, yet how loth are we
To tell them so as side by side,
We journey toward the tideless sea
That thus our pathways shall divide.

We love them and they long to hear
The words that in our bosoms burn,
Our lips to theirs are very near,
They long our fondness to return.

We love them, yet, too oft we wait,
Till death has kissed the waxen cheek,
And then we cry, alas, too late!
They know not words of love we speak.

Bradford Co., Pa.

Ruth Raymond.

'Tis passing sweet to lie by shady streams
And waste long summer days in pleasant dreams.

FLORAL MISCELLANY.



PINK FLOWERS.

FOR CUTTING nothing is prettier than pink flowers judiciously arranged with some white and a bit of greenery. With some foresight flowers in this color can be had in quantity, leaving the reds, yellows and blues to decorate the garden or piazzas. One of the most exquisite shades of flesh pink may be found in both Stocks and Balsams, so tender and melting one feels tempted to "take a bite." Stocks also furnish a very bright and lively shade of rose. Cosmos may be depended on for a china-like shade of pink, which, combined with the fine stems and feathery foliage make it invaluable for cutting. In range of colors from deepest rose to palest blush, all without traces of purple, the Sweet Peas furnish perhaps the longest list, and none are more charming in daintiness of form and sweetness and delicacy of perfume. A long row of Sweet Peas in bloom is indeed a host in itself. Japan Pinks furnish many lovely flowers marked and striped in innumerable variegations with pink and clear madder reds, while for autumn flowers the Verbenas furnish a wide range of choice in shades of pink and rose.



Last summer a Zinnia furnished the most delicate and soft clear pale pink of any flower in my garden. Indeed, so lovely was it that cutting was vigorously prohibited, in order that seeds might be saved in generous quantity for another season. Asters furnish grand shades of deep rose, pink and blush, many of which are clear of any purple tinge. Desirable pinks are also to be found among the Dahlias, though as a rule the colors are not as clear and pure as in other flowers, and for this reason should be used by themselves, and not combined with purer or clearer pinks. Gladiolus give us some charming effects in pinks, and are extremely decorative. I hope all my readers are able to indulge in pink Roses to their heart's content. What can fill the place of the Rose in June. I love them all from the quaint old denizens of our grandmothers' gardens, single and semi-double, to those fresh from the hybridizer's hand, with such beauty of form and line that they would be lovely in marks without the aid of color or fragrance. By all means have plenty of pink flowers for cutting, and learn what a pleasure an artistic bouquet gives.

C. M. Raynor.

Suffolk Co., N. Y.

A GOOD ROSE.—The James Sprunt Rose is a very vigorous climber. It is a beautiful red rose, and a great bloomer. E. R. S. Warren Co., Ohio.

LATE BLOOMING FLOWERS.

AMATEUR florists like to know the varieties of flowers that will withstand the cold winds and rains and the first frosts of autumn, in order to prolong the blooming time of the garden.

With us the morning of October 30 dawned chilly and dark, threatening storm; so I went out to see what floral treasures I could find and rescue from "Jack Frost", if he should pay us a visit, and I came back to the house with quite a collection.

I found Verbena, Phlox Drummondii, Carnations (white), Petunias, Violets (English and California), Nasturtiums, Sweet Alyssum and three varieties of Chrysanthemums, quite a brave showing after two hard killing frosts came earlier than usual.

With us this year, the dry weather cut off our Roses, the buds blasting. I suppose it is better for the bushes; but oh! how I hate to give the beauties up!

The storm did not come, and we had warm bright days, and also flowers till November 15.

Mrs. J. M. Mason.

Iola, Kansas, November 12, 1906.

Carnations.—Last spring I sowed a 3-cent packet of Marguerite Carnation seed in the house in March, setting out the plants in the ground in May. They bloomed in July, and showed ten colors; all the flowers were double, and almost as large as the Florist carnations.

Mrs. Sade Jones.

Fulton Co., Ark., Oct 26, 1906.

DR. TALKS OF FOOD

Pres. of Board of Health.

"What shall I eat?" is the daily inquiry the physician is met with. I do not hesitate to say that in my judgement, a large percentage of disease is caused by poorly selected and improperly prepared food. My personal experience with the fully-cooked food, known as Grape-Nuts, enables me to speak freely of its merits.

"From overwork, I suffered several years with malnutrition, palpitation of the heart, and loss of sleep. Last summer I was led to experiment personally with the new food, which I used in conjunction with good rich cow's milk. In a short time after I commenced its use, the disagreeable symptoms disappeared, my heart's action became steady and normal, the functions of the stomach were properly carried out, and I again slept as soundly and as well as in my youth.

"I look upon Grape-Nuts as a perfect food, and no one can gainsay but that it has a most prominent place in a rational, scientific system of feeding. Any one who uses this food will soon be convinced of the soundness of the principle upon which it is manufactured and may thereby know the facts as to its true worth." Read, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. "There's a Reason."

IN FAVOR OF NASTURTIUMS.

I AM surprised that more farmer's wives, do not cultivate the Nasturtiums, instead of saying "Oh, I haven't time to attend to flowers", or, it was so hot and dry my flowers never did any good. They all dried up without blooming.

The Nasturtium is an old stand-by with me, and more than pays for the little trouble it takes to grow it.

Let the season be wet or dry, flowers I have in abundance. Dry weather seems to increase the brilliance of the blooms, for the leaves do not grow so large in times of drought, and the gay colored blossoms are more exposed to view.

Besides, the green seed pods are fine for pickling.

The leaves also can be used in salad, and what a cheerful sight a bouquet of the long stemmed blossoms gives to the dining table.



They seem to say, "cheer up! look at me! I am bright and gay, and feel all the brighter for enduring the storms." They seem to store up sunshine on purpose for cloudy days. Now I plant my Dwarf Nasturtiums in the garden and cultivate just the same as Peas.

When the plants are up nicely I thin them out to six inches apart in the row; the tall sorts are fine for covering old stumps, or some unsightly rubbish heap. They can be allowed to trail over the ground like Melon vines, or trained up to a porch or window, only if wanted to run up a wall a piece of wire poultry netting should be given them for support, as they do not climb a string like most vines. Now, if you have never tried Nasturtiums, plant some by all means; you will never regret it. I live on a farm, and have flowers the whole year around, for I raise a large variety of different kinds of flowers, and I would like to tell those busy farmers wives of some other plants that well repay the small amount of time required to raise them.

Mrs. Frank Tuttle.

Stevens Co., Feb. 16, 1906.

Pyrethrum roseum.—I got a three-cent packet of Pyrethrum roseum seeds, and raised some fine plants. The flowers are large, daisy-like, on strong stems, and range in colors of white to pink. The plants bloom early, and are much admired.

Mrs. C. W. Battles.

Macon Co., Ill.

Sweet Sultan.—As the name indicates the flower's are very fragrant. They are white and somewhat like corn flowers.

Mrs. C. W. Battles.

Macon Co., Ill.

PLANTS BY MAIL.

DURING a hot wave in June I received several nice plants from La Park, through the mail. They were all nice and thrifty, some in bud, but it was very hot on them.

They were left in the packing, but were thoroughly dampened. In a few hours we potted them in small pots and cans, put drainage material first in the cans, then a mixture of fibrous soil gathered from under the hedge, and soil from where a clover stack had stood. The roots were straightened out as much as possible by dipping them several times in clear water. The soil was sprinkled over the roots, then water given until moisture was through all the soil, more soil, then all firmed with the fingers.

The cans were placed under a table, which was darkened with an apron drapery but after dark the drapery was removed. Several days this place was kept dark, then gradually the plants were given light. A glass can was also turned over the Lantana, Abutilon and one Rose, part of the time. Not a plant was lost, and now not more than six weeks from receiving them, the baby Rambler and George Pernet roses are in bloom and the Lantana is budded; the Abutilons are growing nicely, but as yet have not bloomed.

Mrs. Emma Clearwaters.

Vermillion Co., Ind., Aug. 16, 1906.

FLY TO PIECES

The Effect of Coffee on Highly Organized People.

"I have been a coffee user for years, and about two years ago got into a very serious condition of dyspepsia and indigestion. It seemed to me I would fly to pieces. I was so nervous that at the least noise I was distressed, and many times could not straighten up because of the pain.

"My physician told me I must not eat any heavy or strong food and ordered a diet, giving me some medicine. I followed directions carefully, but kept on using coffee and did not get any better. Last winter my husband, who was away on business, had Postum Food Coffee served to him in the family where he boarded.

"He liked it so well that when he came home he brought some with him. We began using it and I found it most excellent. While I drank it my stomach never bothered me in the least, and I got over my nervous troubles. When the Postum was all gone we returned to coffee, then my stomach began to hurt me as before and the nervous conditions came on again.

"That showed me exactly what was the cause of the whole trouble, so I quit drinking coffee altogether and kept on using Postum. The old troubles left again and I have never had any trouble since." "There's a Reason." Read, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

EVERY KNOWN DISEASE CAN BE CURED WITHOUT THE USE OF MEDICINE

In the past quarter of a century, I have proven in thousands of cases that diseases that were considered incurable can be cured without a drop of medicine, and I am convinced that there are in reality, no incurable diseases.

There are thousands of people alive and well today, who testify that I have saved their lives, after all other earthly help had failed. I cured every one of these cases with magnetism.

Magnetism is the greatest law-of-cure God has given to man. Man's ability to cure diseased conditions is limited only by the extent of his knowledge of nature's laws. I have used magnetism exclusively as a therapeutic agent for a period of over twenty-seven years, and I have yet to know of a diseased condition that magnetism will not cure, because all disease, in the last analysis, is nothing but inharmonious vibration in the body. Magnetism supplied in sufficient strength to the body, will at once set up a harmonious vibration that assists in the metabolic changes that must be constantly maintained, in order to preserve health.

By using my famous Thatcher Magnetic Shields I have cured cases of paralysis, consumption, diabetes, Bright's disease, locomotor ataxia, insanity, dyspepsia, rheumatism, nervous prostration, tumors, obesity, and a great many other diseases called incurable, after the patients had been given up as absolutely beyond any hope of recovery.

Magnetism is like bottled sunshine, and these Magnetic Shields keep the body constantly bathed in a stream of magnetic energy that permeates every atom and molecule, giving new life and activity to the blood, as soon as the Shields are buckled on the body.

You do not have to take my word for it. All I ask is a thorough investigation, and if you do not find magnetism to be equal to all the claims I make for it, do not give the matter any further attention. Call on me, or write to me, giving me a full and complete description of your case, and I will give you proof that simply cannot be denied.



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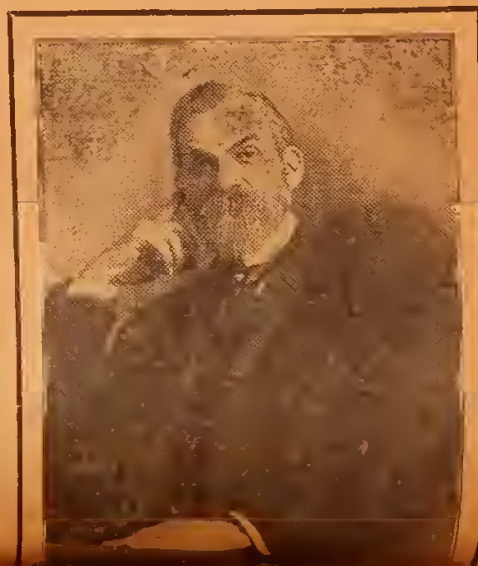
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Do not let it pass you by, and tell you something. I only see a chance to



SUCH EVIDENCE IS INDISPUTABLE.

THACHER MAGNETIC SHIELD CO., CHICAGO, ILL.

Dear Sir: It would take a large amount of space to give a history of my case from start to finish, but for the sake of suffering humanity I will give a few words to help along, if possible, the great work you are doing for the afflicted. In 1883 I was taken with Malarial fever of typhoid form, causing complete muscular paralysis. By the aid of the best medical skill in the East I became, after several years, able to sit up and use my arms, but my lower limbs remained paralyzed until after I put on the Magnetic Shields in 1899, sixteen years afterward. My case is a noted one in York State, and all the medical fraternity decided I would never be able to walk again. Dr. C. I. Thacher said I could and would walk again, and he was right and all the rest were wrong. It is needless to say that I had spent money freely all these years without receiving results, until I found the Magnetic Shields. We who have been restored by its wonderful power begin to realize the great work being accomplished by Dr. Thacher, and we would be unjust to our Creator and to our fellow beings, as well as being very ungrateful, if we did not use all our efforts and powers in spreading the grand truth, bringing greatest joy and hope to the chronic invalid, deliverance from disaster, transition from the old life to the new. I am one of the thousands who with all my heart can say fervently, "God bless Dr. Thacher and his great work!" All personal letters enclosing stamp for reply, will be promptly answered for those wishing minute data of my case.

Yours truly,

Clarence D. Smith.

R. F. D. No 6, Rome, N. Y.

I have thousands more just such letters. People write me from Maine to California, that I have cured them of almost every known disease, after they had been given up as incurable.

Write to me, and let me prove that I can cure you, no matter if you have been told that you have an incurable disease. I want to say right here that the majority of so-called incurable diseases can be cured, as more than seventy-five per cent of all the cases I have cured were given up as incurable, before they adopted my method of treatment.

Do not give up hope. There is no guess-work or child's play about magnetism. Simply write me fully regarding your case, and I will take the same careful pains to consider your trouble, and will advise you by letter what Shields will be required to cure you, just the same as if you could call at my office and have a talk with me. I will also send you free my new book, "A Plain Road to Health," by C. I. Thacher, M. D., containing much valuable information on the subject of Magnetism that can be obtained from no other source. Address

THACHER MAGNETIC SHIELD CO.,

SUITE 171, 169 WABASH AVENUE
CHICAGO, ILL.

Dr. Thacher:

Dear Sir: It gives me great pleasure to testify to the perfect cure I have gained by using your wonderful Shields. After suffering fifteen years with stomach troubles, although doctoring the greater part of the time, I kept getting worse, until I was the victim of a severe complication of stomach and kidney trouble, which a year and a half ago all seemed to go to my lungs. Had dreadful pains, lost my appetite, could not sleep, became so weak I could hardly walk across the floor, and not able to do my work. At times when my pains were not so severe I would try to read, but could not for more than five minutes at a time, as I was very nervous. My family and friends thought I could not live another month. I was getting tired of taking medicine. Nothing helped me. I happened to see your advertisement in the paper which read, "Magnetism Cures Without Medicine." I thought, "While there is life there is hope." So just one year ago today I put on your wonderful Magnetic Vest, Leggings and insoles. The result was a miracle, for in two days I felt relieved; in a week very much better, in three weeks entirely cured.

Words cannot express how thankful I am to you for your kind advice; also for the treatment, to which I owe my life. May you live long for suffering humanity's sake. May your great and sure cure be known a great deal better than it is today.

Yours respectfully,

Mrs. O. Ray,

993 Cortland Street, Chicago, Ill.

The Editor of Home Folks has known of Dr Thacher and his professional work for over twenty-five years in Chicago, and will vouch for his statements of this advertisement—The Thacher Magnetic Shield Co.



Pansy, Roemer's Giant Prize.

Complete Special Mixture, 4 pkts. 15 cts, 1 pkt. 5 cts.

The Pansy is the most popular of garden flowers, and justly deserves its popularity. No flower blooms earlier, or more freely and continuously, and none is more delicate in texture, rich and varied in color, or more pleasing and attractive. A bed of well-grown plants in bloom is gorgeous, and always enthusiastically admired. It rivals a Tulip bed in the spring, and blooms freely till July, then continuously, though less freely till winter. The strain I offer is unsurpassed, the plants being robust, the flowers of enormous size, and the colors of wonderful variety and beauty. I offer mixtures carefully prepared as described below:

The 10 pkts. (1 pkt. of each mixture) for only 25 cents.

White, embracing pure white with eye, white slightly shaded and tinted, white with spots, etc., 4 pkts. 15c, 1 pkt. 5

Red, embracing bright red, rosy red, rich scarlet, and red with tints, shadings, etc. 5

Blue, embracing dark blue, dark violet, rich purple, and blue margined, shaded and blotched 5

Black, embracing coal black, black blue, dark violet blue, jet black, purplish black 5

Yellow, embracing rich pure yellow, golden yellow, yellow with eye, yellow with spots, yellow shaded, 4 pkts. 15c 1 pkt. 5

Striped, embracing a great variety of colors, all distinctly striped, flaked and splashed 5

Blotched, embracing ground colors, with blotches and spots showing in peculiar and striking contrast; marvelous in size, form and odd markings. 5

Shaded, embracing all the leading colors margined, shaded and rayed in superb and charming contrast; many light and beautiful tints as well as rich shades 5

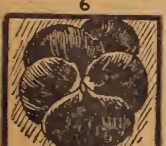
Azure, embracing lovely new shades of light blue, azure, ultramarine and lavender blue, strikingly marked and tinted 5

Mixed, embracing a variety of superb shades and markings not included in above offerings, as plain and fancy faces of orange, bronze, peacock, lilac, violet, etc.; rare varieties mixed. 5

1 Emperor Joseph, 2 Giant Striped, 3 Masterpiece, 4 Canary Bird, 5 Quadricolor, 6 Adonis, 7 Indigo King, 8 Snow Queen, 9 Hortensia Red, 10 President Carnot, 11 Golden Queen, 12 Quadricolor, 13 Psyche, 14 Mme Pernet, 15 Mourning Bride, 16 Royal Purple, 17 Lavender Blue, 18 Giant Yellow. Each of these fine named illustrated varieties, 5 cents per packet.

Order and sow the seeds this month. You will be delighted with the result. Address

GEO. W. PARK, La Park, Pa.



CHILDREN'S CORNER.

Dear Mr. Park:—I live on a farm, and have a pet dog that likes to play ball. Mamma has taken your Magazine eight years. We have planted Four-O'clocks, Poppies, Daisies, Sweet Peas, Zinnias and Marigolds.—Vessie Mumford, Pierce, Neb.

Interesting letters were also received from Goldie Naylor, Penn'a., whose favorite flowers are Sweet Peas and Pansies; Estellene Rice, who grew five Geraniums from seeds last year; Evelyn Englehart, Penn'a., who has a little brown chicken for a pet; Grace Nordahl, Minn., who has a doll a foot long, and a little black hen; Nealie Wilson, Ga., who likes the Magazine; Mildred Greer, Ill., who has lots of sisters and brothers; Phoebe Wilson, Ky., who has a kitten and a bantam hen; Myrtle Hillary and Gertrude Muehlbach, Col., two schoolmates who love flowers; Mignon McArthur, Ark., (aged 6), who has eight dolls; Jennie Visser, Wis., who has all kinds of flowers; May M. Moore, Neb., who lives on a big ranch where they have awful winds that are hard on flowers; Myrtle Carter, Minn., who is taking violin lessons and has her own flower garden; Inez Dibble, Kan., who has a flower bed every summer, and takes great pleasure in tending it; Ida Marcy, Neb., who has a pet pony; Edna Whitmore, Mich., whose mother has been taking the Magazine for 17 years; Florence V. Sanor, Col. Co., Ohio, 14 years old, who lives on a farm and is an ardent flower lover; Dwight Cassidy, Ohio, who is fond of flowers, whose mother takes the Magazine; Opal Marvel, Ill., who has a pet colt; Harry W. Prosser, N. Y., who has a pet cow he calls Bee, because she is the smallest in the dairy; Gladys Marden, N. Y., who has three pet birds and likes Pansies, Roses and Lilies.

Dear Mr. Park:—There is a large bed of Hyacinths just in front of my window, and they are all ready to bloom. We have three or four Geraniums in the house. Those three are all that did not freeze this winter. The man who owns this place where we live has 50 Shetland ponies and sometimes I have great fun playing with them.—James Harris, Mo., April 8, 1907.

Dear Mr. Park:—I live in the country on a large farm with my Grandma. I love flowers very much, and have lots of them of my own. Grandma has a large yard crowded full of flowers of all kinds. Grandma has taken your Magazine ever since I can remember. I love to read the floral poetry and the Children's Corner.

Meigs Co., Ohio.

Leona S. Pomeroy.

Interesting letters were received from Ethel Cavender, Ohio, whose mother has a beautiful flower garden; Dara McKing, who loves flowers and birds, and whose mother has a blooming Lemon tree; Loretta C. Owens, Ore., who lives on a farm and is taking music lessons; Walter Mount, Texas, an orphan boy who is fond of flowers; Mary Smith, Ind., who has a white chicken and some bantam chickens as pets; Ruth Lush, N. Y., who goes to school and whose favorite flowers are Roses and Carnations; Mary H. Lundh, Conn., 10 years old, who has a St. Bernard dog.

EDITORIAL NOTICE.

A Pleasing Sacred Song.—From The Globe Music Company, No. 17, West 23th St., N. Y., I have received a pleasing sacred song entitled "When We Meet on That Beautiful Shore," the first verse of which reads:—

Oft I dream of a beautiful stream rippling by,
As it flows to the heavenly throne,
And the carols celestial so sweet greet my ear,
From that shore where no sorrow is known,
'Mid the fair angel band standing there hand in hand,
Are the loved ones who have gone on before,
In that home of the blest, we'll all find peace and rest,
When we meet on that beautiful shore.

This song is arranged for a solo with instrumental accompaniment, and also for a quartette of mixed voices, and is suitable for home, church and choir use. It will be mailed by the publisher on receipt of 10 cents.

Gain a \$155 Course in Music—

for Yourself or for Your Child by Buying Your Piano on Our "One Cost" System.

Buy your piano of us direct and get the wholesale price yourself instead of paying the dealer's and the salesman's profits, and you can have a standard piano such as you want for your home, and at the same time, save from the price you expected to pay for a good piano, not less than \$155 for a course of music lessons. Write us to-day and learn how to get a good piano—better, maybe, than you thought you could afford—and a fine musical education for the price you would have to pay your dealer for the piano alone, or, if you now have a cheap piano, learn how you can exchange it for a genuine "Wing Piano." Tear off the coupon on this page and mail it to us at once. Our Book of Complete Information about Pianos will make you a better judge and more competent to examine pianos, no matter where you buy.

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Tell me how I can save the Price of a Musical Education by buying a Piano:—give full information about Wing Pianos and send your Piano Book—or no cost obligation to me.

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WING PIANO

—the piano that fine musicians praise so highly,—that everybody says has such a pure, rich, mellow tone—the piano that stamps your home as being well furnished and your musical taste as being discriminating—you can have one of these beautiful, rich pianos by buying on our "One Cost" selling system, at from \$155 to \$200 less than you would pay a dealer for the same quality. And if you wish, you can have your piano now and pay for it on easy instalments.

SAYS THE PRESIDENT OF HUMBOLDT COLLEGE

(I o t o a) : —

"The Wing Piano bought of you is giving entire satisfaction. It has a fulness and richness of tone that is not equalled by any other piano that we have tried. The action is perfect and the appearance magnificent. . . ."

J. P. Peterson.

Do not buy a piano until you have learned our "One Cost" system of saving you the dealer's and salesman's commissions. You will be surprised how reasonably you can buy a good piano—a genuine Wing—when you get rid of all the Middleman's profits. Do not examine any pianos until you have read our book, "Complete Information about Pianos," because this book tells you how to judge a piano—its tone—its action—its workmanship—its finish. It is the most comprehensive guide to a satisfactory piano purchase ever published. Tear off the coupon and mail it to us now.

Thinking of Buying a Piano?

Would you buy one if you found that you could get the celebrated Wing Piano at a price saving you from \$155 to \$200 on what you thought you would have to pay for such a make? Would you buy a good piano—a Wing—in place of your present one that you may have bought simply because you thought then you could not afford one like the Wing—if you found you could exchange direct with us on our "One Cost" system, at terms astonishing to you? Would you buy a piano if you found you could get a standard one—a Wing—with all the qualities that a Wing stands for, and all the pride of ownership that a Wing possessor feels—if you found you could get such a piano and a fine musical education for yourself, or for your child, at the same price your dealer would ask you for an equal quality of piano alone? Then write us at once about our "One Cost" system of selling, and we will tell you all about the great Wing Piano and how we save you enough money to get a fine musical education. Tear off the coupon and mail it now.

WING & SON, 365-382 West 18th St.
NEW YORK

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DAHLIA



DIANTHUS



GRAND PREMIUM ROSES FREE.

ORDER ONLY \$1.00'S WORTH

of seeds selected from this Choice List during this month (May, 1907), and these four fine Roses, **Maman Cochet, pink, Maman Cochet, white, Helen Gould, carmine-crimson, Etoile de Lyon, golden yellow,**

Good, strong plants, will be mailed you FREE. If you do not want so many seeds yourself get neighbors to club with you. Or, send 25 cents for the four Roses alone. You will make no mistake in getting these Roses. They should be at every home.

Seeds to Sow This Month.

Price, per packet, 3 cents, unless otherwise stated.

Acacia *lopantha*, the beautiful Fern Tree. Makes a grand window plant in one season. Also good for shady bed near the house.
Adlumia *Cirrhus*, an elegant biennial climber; beautiful foliage and innumerable pink flowers in clusters; thrives in dense shade.
Ageratum, new, large-flowered, dwarf sorts, fine for beds or pots; mixed.
Alonsoa, lovely, free-blooming, bright colored annuals for pots or beds; flowers mostly rich scarlet, plant pyramidal, best sorts mixed.
Alyssum, Sweet, excellent for edging and baskets, ounce 25 cents.
Alyssum saxatile, gold dust, a fine golden-flowered perennial.
Antirrhinum, (Snapdragon), new and semi-dwarf, large-flowered, fragrant varieties; fine for garden or house; many colors; special mixture.
Aquilegia, large-flowered, very beautiful hardy perennials blooming in spring and summer; finest mixed.
Arabis alpina, lovely white, early spring flower, hardy perennial.
Aster, Christmas Tree, branching out like a pine tree, fine for small cut-flowers, plants fifteen inches high, all colors mixed, 5 cents.
Aster, New Victoria, splendid large flowers, very double, finely imbricated petals, one of the most showy Asters grown; all colors mixed.
Aster, Noble, a new type similar to Cactus-flowered Aster, with long, tightly-rolled petals, double, very large, snow white, 5 cents.
Aster, Ostrich feather, enormous flowers with twisted petals, like a Japanese Chrysanthemum; rich colors from white to almost black; mixed.
Aubrietia, beautiful spring-blooming perennials, mixed colors.
Balsam, Improved Rose-flowered, as double as a Rose and of all shades as well as spotted; mixed.
Browallia, New Giant, elegant large blue flowers in profusion; splendid pot plant in winter; fine for garden in summer.
Bellis, Giant Double Daisy, charming hardy edging; also fine for pots, very early spring bloomer; white, rose, crimson; finest mixed.
Campanula, Bellflowers, splendid perennials, mixed.
Canterbury Bell, (*Campanula Medium*) a grand biennial; large showy flowers, blue, white, rose, striped, mixed.
Candytuft, special mixture, beautiful grown in masses; all varieties.
Capsicum, Ornamental peppers, finest mixture of all shapes, sizes and colors; fine garden and pot plants; a pretty hedge plant; mixed.
Carnations, Hybrid early-flowering, very large, double, fragrant flowers of all shades from white to dark crimson, also striped and marked; bloom the first season; hardy, mixed.
Carnation, Hardy Garden, superb double, fragrant flowers, mixed.
Celosia, Feathered, the new plume-flowered sorts in all colors; splendid.
Cosmos, Early-flowering superb fall flowers, white, rose, crimson and yellow, delicate foliage. A beautiful cut flower for vases; mixed.
Dahlia, Double and Single, finest mixture of all colors, as easily raised as Zinnias. Showing great diversity in form and color.
Delphinium, Perennial Larkspur, among the finest of hardy perennials; mixed colors.
Dianthus *Chinensis*, lovely Pinks blooming the first season; all colors and markings in finest mixture. Easily grown in a sunny place.
Digitalis, Foxglove, elegant spikes of drooping bells, mixed colors.
Eucalyptus *Gunnii*, Cider Tree of Tasmania, white flowers; 5 cents.
Gaillardia *grandiflora*, new compact, a superb summer bedding hardy perennial; flowers showy and continuously produced all season; mixed.



MIGNONETTE



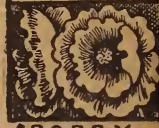
MIMULUS



MYOSOTIS



NICOTIANA



POPPY



PANSY



PETUNIA



PHLOX



PORTULACA



SCABIOSA



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LOBELIA



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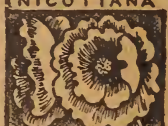
MIMULUS



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NICOTIANA



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PANSY



PETUNIA



PHLOX



PORTULACA



SCABIOSA



STOCK

Gypsophila paniculata, white bloom for garnishing bouquets.
Helianthus, Sunflower, double and single, mixed; effective in groups.
Hollyhock, double, finest special mixture of all shades.
Job's Tears, *Colx lachryma*, ornamental grass with pretty, bead-like seeds, used for fancy work; 50 seeds 8 cents, ounce 25 cents.
Linum Perenne, among the most graceful and beautiful of perennials; everblooming, mixed colors.

Lobelia, New Perpetual Blue, very showy basket and edging plant; flowers large, intense blue with white eye. Also Lobelia in mixture.
Malva crispa, Crinkle-leaved Mallow, 10 feet high.

Marigold, French and African, double sorts, all colors in finest mixture.

Mignonette, Sweet, new, richly scented varieties, white, red, yellow; seeds start quickly, plants soon come into bloom; finest mixture.

Mignonette, common, excellent for bee pasture, oz. 10 cents; lb. \$1.25.

Mimulus, large, Gloxinia-flowered, tigré varieties, mostly shades of yellow, orange, white and red, spotted, mixed.

Mirabilis, Four-o'clock, special mixture of new, dwarf, spotted-leaved, all colors. A sweet scented evening bloomer.

Myosotis, Forget-me-not, special mixture of the new, large-flowered, early varieties, all colors. A dainty, fragrant little flower.

Nemesia strumosa, new colors, large-flowered, very showy, mixed.

Nicotiana Sandere, the Sander's superb New Star Flower, open day and night; elegant for pots and beds; very profuse blooming, white to carmine; exceedingly beautiful. Mixed, 1 pkt. 5 cts, 4 pkts. 15 cts.

Nicotiana Affinis, the Jasmine-scented white Star Flower. Mixed.

Nicotiana Affinis, all colors in special mixture.

Nigella Damascena, Love in the Mist; white and blue flowers, mixed.

Oenothera, Evening Primrose, large-flowered, golden yellow; mixed.

Pansy, Superb, Large-flowered, complete mixture of all colors; plants vigorous and bushy; flowers of enormous size, fragrant and exquisitely marked; properly planted they bloom from spring until late fall.

Park's Star Flower, a grand semi-tropical bedding and pot plant.

Peas, Hardy Perennial, everblooming, showy, hardy plants; fine for a bed or screen; flowers large, abundant and beautiful; mixed.

Petunia, choicest bedding, special mixture of the old and new varieties.

Phlox Drummondii *Hortensiaeflora*, the new, free-blooming, compact variety; splendid for beds, also for pots; all the fine colors in mixture.

Pinks, **Carnations** and **Picotees**, hardy, double, deliciously fragrant. Every flower garden should have a bed of these. Mixed colors.

Pinks, Park's Everblooming, finest mixed.

Platycodon, a superb hardy perennial allied to Bellflower; mixed colors.

Poppy, Perennial Hybrids, gorgeous hardy perennials; flowers of great size and in various shades, mixed.

Poppy, a superb mixture of Carnation-flowered, Ranunculus-flowered, Paeony-flowered, Shirley and Tulip Poppy in all colors. Fine annuals.

Portulaca, Double and Single in fine mixture, all colors from white to rich crimson, some superbly marked and striped; mixed.

Primula, Hardy Perennial, early-flowering, beautiful perennials, in many fine shades and colors; mixed.

Primula, Chinese, Double and Single, in finest mixture.

Pyrethrum, Perennial Cosmos, beautiful in both foliage and flower.

Ricinus, New Giant and other sorts mixed; for groups or hedges.

Rocket, sweet, Phlox-like perennials, fragrant, hardy and beautiful.

Salpiglossis, new large-flowered, gorgeous colors; finest mixed.

Salvia, large, early-flowered kinds, showy grown in masses; best mixed.

Scabiosa, Mourning Bride, giant double-flowered, white, rose, lilac, scarlet, black, blue, etc., showy, excellent for bouquets; best mixture.

Schizanthus, Butterfly Flower, Orchid-like blooms in great profusion; many colors, all richly marked; for potting and bedding; finest mixture.

Sweet William, Giant sorts, finest mixture.

Ten Weeks' Stock, New Giant Excelsior, the earliest blooming of Stocks; spikes of large, rose-like, deliciously scented flowers; mixed.

Tropeolum (*Nasturtium*), Tom Thumb, dwarf, splendid for bedding or for pots; very rich colors, free-blooming all summer; finest mixed, oz. 15c.

Tunica Saxifraga, a lovely hardy edging, rich green foliage, small pinkish flowers. Perfectly hardy perennial.

Verbena, Mammoth-flowered, superb mixture; very large, sweet scented flowers in large clusters; showy in beds; all the fine colors.

Viola Odorata, finest named sorts in mixture; seeds start tardily; very fragrant and beautiful. Entirely hardy perennial.

Viola, Tufted Pansy, finest mixture of all colors from white to deep purple, many variegated; first-class for beds; hardy, scented; mixed.

Wallflower, Non Plus Ultra, double, the most beautiful of all; single or double, deliciously scented; mixed.

Wallflower, New Parisian, a grand sort; large, showy flower clusters, deliciously scented; blooms the first season.

Zinnia, New Mammoth, in splendid mixture of all colors; flowers almost as large and showy as Dahlias, covering the plant with a mass of bloom the entire season. A most easily grown annual.

Address **GEO. W. PARK, LaPark, Lanc. Co., Pa.**



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RHEUMATISM

Try Without Cost the New Michigan External Remedy which is Curing Thousands.

Write for

A Dollar's Worth to Try FREE

We want the name of every sufferer from Rheumatism who reads this paper so we can send him or her our remarkable new Treatment to Try Free.



Secretary

Our offer itself proves the merit of our Treatment, for the benefit must come before the pay. Send us your name to-day. Return mail will bring you Free to Try, a pair of Magic Foot Drafts, "the great Michigan cure." If you are satisfied with the comfort they bring you, then you can send us One Dollar. If not we take your word, and the Drafts cost you nothing. **You decide for yourself.** Magic Foot Drafts have cured many thousands in just this way, quickly conquering the dread disease in all its cruel stages. Will you let them cure you? Send your address to Magic Foot Draft Co., 691 Oliver Bldg., Jackson, Mich. Write today.

TRADE MARK



MY FAVORITE GIRLS.

All day I have been thinking of "My Favorite Girls", as Grandmother used to call them—I da, Amy and Kitty. So long it is since I knew them; so thick is the curtain that Time and events have hung between them and me—between the little girls of years ago, and the busy, busy women of today. Kitty, dear little Madonna-faced Kitty, finished with earth while yet the dew was on the bloom of youth, and in the family burial ground, situated on a sunny slope of the farm, is her little grave. Dear little Kitty! How your transition separated us! At once you were elevated in our childish fancies to the estate of the inscrutable, because of the "White Mystery." Lovely child! You must have grown lovely indeed in Heavenly airs.

When vacation sent me to Grandmother's country place, my "Favorite Girls" used to make me welcome in all their pleasant outings. To town-girls this is indeed a treat. Oh, the wild berries we used to find! I was always the laggard, for so much caught my eyes that was more interesting than raspberries, in the fence-rows, the cow pastures, the thick woods and swampy

lands. Then, when tired and hot we returned from the forage, Grandmother would feed us saucers of berries and cream. Always I wondered why the cup of a raspberry would not better hold the cream. When overturned so dry and bloomy it was again. I wonder today. Can you tell me?

Locusts and Catalpas formed a delightful shade on Grandmother's lawn; and her saucers had such pitching rims of pink. Who can ever forget her "surprise turnovers", with which she so often gladdened us? My Favorite Girls have not, I am sure; nor have I.

There were other pleasures. In the autumn, when red Haws were ripe for gathering, the father of my Favorite Girls used to put the big work team to the spring wagon, load all us girls and the smaller boys into it and drive away to the woods, the heavy harness jingling delightfully as the staid horses pranced gaily along, trying to look like they belonged to the "leisure class." Did you ever taste the jelly made from red Haws yourself had gathered, and made by the most famous Grandmother in the world? Nectar and Ambrosia!

Or, maybe it would be a little trip, on a gloomy day, after fallen hickory nuts. My Favorite Girls were workers—busy as the squirrels that compete with them for the nuts, so that it was no mean day's work they accomplished while afield. But I was so abandoned to all the joy of the soggy day that my store of nuts was small. But though my basket was not filled I returned headful, heartful, soulful of autumn woods and their mystery. The gloom turned to rain, and no day since has brought that same aerial feeling.

One hot day we were returning from town in the same spring wagon through the sleepy part of the afternoon. Hot we were, and thirsty; but in a hurry to reach home, the horses trotted bravely. Through a low meadow land our road dipped, and cool airs like evening laved us from the clover beds. We longed to get out and nap in the sweet coolness. Whenever now I experience this my thoughts fly once more to my Favorite Girls.

Oh, famous hunts for hens' nests; spacious play houses in the apple trees; wild strawberry feasts; long, dreamy and silent watching of the bees in Grandmother's hives; the cider mill; neighborly errands; all illuminated by day dreams. There were riches in the very air, shelter in Grandmother's companionship, and young love for my Favorite Girls. If they read this verse they will remember all I have said, and more—much more.

Dear old garden of long ago,

Part of my childhood memories;

Hollyhocks nod in your farthest row,

Under the Linden trees.

Box-bordered pathways, with Mignonette,

Crowding right over the edges,—

Methinks I can whiff the fragrance yet

Of your Lavender and sedges.

But dearest of all in this garden old,

Is the spicy Clove-Pink cluster—

Bursting its sweetness, too great to hold,—

Over its pale leaves luster;

Oh, plant me a spray in my garden to-day

Of those Pinks from my childhood, far away.

Elk Co., Kansas. Bessie Bellman.

CHILDREN'S CORNER.

Dear Mr. Park:—I am a school girl twelve years old. I like to read the "Children's Corner" and "Children's letters." "Mamma is sending an order for flower seeds, and is ordering some for me, for I intend to have a flower bed again this year. We are like Mr. Park, we love the little birds. We have a great many trees and vines around the house. The birds come and build their nests in them, and we like to watch them feed their young. There is one builds its nest by the Portico in a vine. I like all flowers, but my favorites are Sweet Peas, Dahlias, Pansies, and Roses. I have four brothers and no sisters.

Hilda A. Umerferth

Perry, Co., Mo., February, 10, 1907

Error.—In a recent issue of Park's a poem entitled "The Hazel Bloom" was erroneously credited. Mrs. Clara Calhoun, Austin, Idaho, is the author.

80,000,000

PEOPLE

HOW CAN YOU
INVEST \$1.00
BETTER?

WHO HAVE NEVER SEEN THE SUN!

STARTLING, YET TRUE, is this statement. More astonishing is the fact that this vast number of people are not confined in the Catcombs of China or Siberian mines; but it applies to every man, woman and child living in this glorious country of ours who have not provided themselves with a dark glass, or what is better, a solar telescope. Telescopes heretofore provided with a Solar Eye Piece or dark lens for sun observations have cost from \$8.00 up. We have produced a Large Solar Telescope, which for \$1.00 will enable people to correctly see the sun for the first time. Previously you have only seen the rays of light, or sunbeams.



EXACT SIZE OF SOLAR EYE PIECE.

for \$1.00 will enable people to correctly see the sun for the first time. Previously you have only seen the rays of light, or sunbeams.

STUDY THE SUN

the great central body of the Solar System; the great attractive force, which holds all other planets in their orbits; the great embodiment of light, which is larger by 900 times than all the planets combined, and which supplies all the planets with energy by its radiance. Our \$1.00 Excelsior Telescope will help you in this study, notwithstanding the fact that the sun is nearly 93 million miles away. Through the Solar Eye Piece you can see the sun as you never saw it before. Not only is the sun magnified through this Telescope, but the Dark Lens in the Solar Eye Piece robs it of its dazzling effect on you, and you can see the Sun properly.

This is a long powerful Telescope for terrestrial and celestial use. This Telescope is provided with an adjustable Solar Eye Piece for sun observations. Every student, male or female, needs this Telescope to study the Sun in eclipse, also the mysterious recurrent Sun spots. Never before was a Telescope with Solar Eye Piece sold for less than \$3.00 or \$10.00. This Eye Piece alone is worth more than we charge for the entire Telescope to all who wish to behold the Sun in its tranquil beauty. Remove the Solar Eye Piece Lens, and you have a good practical Telescope for land observations, etc.

POSITIVELY such a good Telescope was never sold for this price before. These Telescopes are made by one of the largest manufacturers of Europe; measure closed, 12 inches, and open over 3 1/2 feet in five sections. They are brass bound, brass safety cap on each end to exclude dust, etc., with powerful lenses, scientifically ground and adjusted. Guaranteed by the maker. Every sojourner in the country or at seaside resorts should certainly secure one of these instruments, and no farmer should be without one. Objects miles away are brought to view with astonishing clearness.

Over 3 1-2 Feet Long

Circumference 5 1/4 Inches
PRICE ONLY \$1.00

BY EXPRESS, BY MAIL,
SAFE DELIVERY INSURED
\$1.20.

Our new Catalogue of Guns, etc., sent with each order. This is a grand offer, and you should not miss it. We warrant each Telescope to give satisfaction or money refunded.

GIVE THE BOY A TELESCOPE! Interest him in the study of the planets. Let him experiment with lenses and reflectors. Some genius will harness the sun some day and with his warm rays heat our dwellings and generate the steam that runs our factories. IT MAY BE YOUR BOY, if he is given a few ideas now to think about.

THE GREAT \$1.00 WONDER

The pleasure and profit derived from this Telescope is like money invested at compound interest—the longer you have it the more you get out of it. PRICE, \$1.00 By Express; By Mail, Safe Delivery Insured, \$1.20.

COUNT CATTLE 20 MILES AWAY

I wish all to know how satisfactory the Excelsior Telescope is. Our farm is on the highest point in the surrounding country. One mile south of the junction of Walnut and Arkansas rivers. From our place we can see with the aid of the Telescope over into the Kansas Indian Reservation nearly 20 miles; count the cattle and tell a horse from a cow; can see a large ranch 17 miles east that cannot be seen with the naked eye; can see the color and count windows with the Telescope.

Again thanking you all for a square deal, I remain, Yours truly, F.G. Pat-
tor, Ark-
ansas City,
Kansas.

Think of the Steps It Saves, The Entertainment It Will Bring You!

Let the Keynote of this advertisement be **Implicit Confidence in Us, and We Will Make Good or Money Refunded.** A TELESCOPE brings new brain cells into play; it opens new avenues of thought and broadens one's resources.

OUR SPECIAL OFFER:

We Guarantee Absolute Satisfaction or Money Refunded.

30,000 SOLD LAST YEAR.

**NOT WHAT WE SAY,
BUT WHAT OTHERS SAY!**

GOOD THINGS OTHERS SAY!

Worth \$5.00 to me.—Edwin J. Gower, West Suffield, Conn.

Very satisfactory.—Eugene J. Halle, Booneville, Mo.

Wonderful at the price.—Alfred L. Edwards, Athol, N. Y.

Much better than expected.—O. R. Oakley, Bridgeport, Conn.

Just as you represented.—T. W. Wakeman, Waterlick, Va.

Objects seven to nine miles away clearly seen through it.—F. L. Bode, Addison, Ill.

Satisfactory beyond expectation.—H. D. Reed, Bay City, Mich.

Would not take \$5.00 for it. Thomas L. King, Luffman, S. D.

If I could not get another, would not sell it for \$10.00.—J. T. Hunter, Falls, N. C.

Could read signs on Oakland Pier, 3 miles away.—E. Salanave, San Francisco, Cal.

We have thousands of others just as good but not room to print.

The mysterious spot on the sun. Get our Solar Telescope and see them.



The 20th Century Idea is to put absolute confidence in the vendor, and for the vendor to guarantee the purchaser perfect satisfaction or money back. This is what we do in this Special Offer. There is no better way. **Send your order at once—while it is on your mind.**

Address **KIRTLAND BROS. & CO. Dept. P.F.M. 90 Chambers St., New York.**

PICK THEM OUT!

100 Plants \$3.50; 25 Plants \$1.00; 12 Plants 50 Cts.; 5 Plants 25 Cts.; 1 Plant 10 Cts.



Only one plant of a kind in one order. Plants all correctly labeled, in fine condition, well rooted, carefully packed, postage prepaid, safe arrival guaranteed. Many of these plants cannot be obtained elsewhere for three or four times these prices. Order today. Tell your friends and get up a club.

SPECIAL OFFER.

To any person ordering One Dollar's worth of Plants this month I will send extra the two Royal Gloxinias, Purple with a pure white border, and Scarlet with a pure white border—also four extra plants selected from the following list: Cineraria Hybrida, Begonia Evansiana, Bleeding Heart, Iris Florentina, Golden Glow, Rose (my selection), Amomum Cardamomum, Double Daisy, Double Nasturtium, Sicuta maculata, Funkia variegata, Hemerocallis flava, Hemerocallis Sieboldi and Perennial Phlox.

Abelia rupestris, hardy
Acacia lapantha
Acalypha Macraeana
Achania Malvariscus
Achillea Pearl
Ptarinca
Mullifolium
Achyranthus, new carmine
Emersoni
Acorus, Calamus
Adenophora Polymorpha
Agapanthus Umb. Alba
Umbellata, Blue
Akebia quinata, hardy vine
Aloe
Albizia Julibrissin
Alternanthera, red, yellow
Brilliantissima
Paronychoides Major
Alonsoa Linifolia
Ampelopsis quinquefolia
Veitchi

NOTE.—Ampelopsis Veitchi is the Boston Ivy, rich green in summer and scarlet in autumn. It covers a wall charmingly.



Amomum Cardamomum
Anemone coronaria
Japonica alba
Whirlwind
Queen Charlotte
Antirrhinum, Queen of the North
Victoria
Majus Luteum
"Crimson
"Yellow and Orange
Anthemis Chamomile
Antigonon leptopus.
Anthericum Liliastrium
Apios Tuberosa
Aquilegia in variety
Arabis Alpina
Aralia Moserae
Pentaphylla
Arisaema triphylla
Artichoke, Jerusalem
Arum cornutum
Hastata
Asparagus Sprengeri
Deflexus

Asparagus Comoriensis
Plumosis nanus
A. Decumbens, a lovely
Asparagus for baskets,
and charming when cut
for designs.
Asclepias, incarnata
Ourassavica crimson
Aubrietia
Baccharis halimifolia



Begonia, Tub'rs in variety
Bertha Chaterocher
Feasti
Evansiana, hardy
Speculata
Rex in variety
Weltoniensis
Alba, white
Berberis Jamesoni
Thunbergii
Bergamot
Scarlet
Bignonia
Velutina
Tweediana

NOTE.—Begonia Tweediana is the beautiful, large yellow-flowered vine so much admired as a porch vine in the South. It can be grown with protection or as a pot plant North.

Bloodroot
Boston Smilax
NOTE.—Boston Smilax has elegant sprays of foliage and scented flowers. It is beautiful for a pot trellis, and the sprays of foliage are fine for decoration or personal adornment.
Budleya variabilis
Bougainvillea Sanderi
Bryophyllum calycinum
Cactus, Queen of Night
Cereus triangularis
Opuntia variegata
Ephippylum truncatum
Echinocactus
Callicarpa purpurea
Calla, spotted leaf

Campylobotrys regia
Canna, named sorts
Catalpa Kempteri
Carex Japonica
Campanula Calycanthema
Medium
Calycanthema blue
Turbinata white
Turbinata blue
Pyramidalis white
Pyramidalis blue



Carnation, Malmaison mixd
Margaret mixed
Margaret white
Winter-blooming mixed
French Chabaud
Margaret Rose
Margaret Red
Centaurea candidissima
Montana
Cestrum laurifolium
Poeticus
Chainy Berry, red-seed vine
Chrysanthemum inodorum



Cineraria hybrida grand
Polyantha Stellata
Maritima Diamond.
NOTE.—The plants of C. grandiflora are of a splendid strain, and in fine condition.
Cissus heterophylla
NOTE.—Cissus heterophylla is a hardy Grape-like vine with pretty varie-

gated foliage. It appears well on a low trellis.
Cicuta Maculata
Cobaea Scandens
Coccoloba platyclada



Coleus, Emerald
Rob Roy
Ruby
Mottled Beauty
Fancy in variety

NOTE.—The New Coleus are grand window plants, each leaf as bright as a flower. Avoid sudden changes of temperature.

Cotoneaster Angustifolia
Commelyna celestis.
Crassula cordata
Spatulata
Cuphea platycentra.
Cyclamen, James Prize
Emperor William
White, red eye
Rose
Crimson



Cyperus alternifolius

NOTE.—Cyperus Alternifolius is a semiaquatic plant sometimes called Water Plant and Umbrella Plant. Water while growing, and shift into a larger pot as needed, and you will have an elegant specimen.

Daisy, Double, delicate
Snowball, white
Longfellow, red
Etoile de Or.
Shasta



Dahlia
Ernest Glass
Dielytra spectabilis
Digitalis, Foxglove
Dolichos Lignosus alba
Lignosus
Deutzia gracilis
Crenata fl. pl.
Epimedium grand. alba
Niveum
Eucalyptus Gunni
Citriodora
Globosa
Euonymus Japonica aurea
Eucomis punctata
Eupatorium riparium
Riparium variegatum
Exochorda grandiflora
Ferns, Tender in variety
Pieris
Scotti
Compacta
Hardy in variety
Ferraria yellow
Red
White

NOTE.—Elegant bulbous plants, a clump always showing flowers which are large, cup-like, with richly spotted centre; colors distinct and beautiful.

Ficus repens
Forsythia viridissima.
Suspensa
Fuchsia, single
Mrs. Chas. Blanc
Speciosa
Glorie des Marches
Rosa Patrie
E. G. Hill
Funkia subcordata grandi.
Ovata
Undulata variegata
Gallardia grandiflora
Gardenia florida
Geranium, maculatum
Geranium Fancy-leaved
Saleroi

Geranium, flowering double
Madonna
Mrs. Clugston
S. A. Nutt
LaFavorite
Jean Viaud
Bruanti
Jno. Doyle
Sanguineum
Gen. Bois de Ferrie
Marques De Castelaïne
Geranium, flowering single
Dryden
Choice Zonale
America
Dr. Denny

Geranium, Ivy-leaved
Honeysuckle, Halls
Reticulata
Scarlet Trumpet
NOTE.—The Scarlet Trumpet Honeysuckle has showy clusters of scarlet bloom, produced continuously till after frost in autumn. A fine trellis vine.



Goodyera pubescens
Genista Canariensis
Gloxinia, Royal Purple
Royal Scarlet
In variety.
Grevillea Robusta
Guava, fine fruit for pots.



Hemerocallis flava
Fulva
Middendorffiana
Sieboldii
Thunbergii
Hoya carnosa
Hypericum Moserianum
Impatiens Sultana scarlet
Purple
Iris, Florentina, white
Blue
Purple
Germanica in sorts
Kaempferi Mont Blanc
Kermesina
Leopold II
Gloire de Rotterdam
Mixed

NOTE.—The best time to plant Iris Kaempferi is in the spring. My collection embraces the mammoth-flowered sorts in white, red, blue, etc. They are the finest.

Ivy English, green
Abbotsford
Irish or parlor
Kenilworth
Justicia sanguinea
Jerusalem Cherry.



Nasturtium, double yellow
Double scarlet

NOTE.—The double Nasturtiums are beautiful. The plants are robust, ever-blooming, and the flowers are rich and fragrant. They bloom well either in summer or winter.

Jasminum gracillimum
Grandiflorum
Nudiflorum
Revolutum
Kerria Japonica fl. pl.
Lantana, Weeping
Lavender
Leucanthemum, Triumph
Libonia penrhosiensis
Ligustrum Ibotum
Lilac, common
Lily of the Valley
Linum Perenne, blue
Lophospermum Scandens
Lopesia rosea
Lysimachia, Moneywort
Mackaya Bella
Madeira vine
Malva Moschata
White
Rose

Melanthus Major
Monarda hybrida
Myosotis in variety
Nepeta, Catnip
Nicotiana Sylvestris, Affinis
Old Man, sweet shrub
Oxalis, Buttercup
Rosea rose
Bowii
Oenothera Frazerii
Paeonies in variety
Tenuifolium.

Palm, Date
Pritchardia filamentosa
Phoenix canariensis.
Pansy, all colors
Parsley, Beauty of Parterre
Pea, Perennial rose
Red
Scarlet
Pink
Pecan Nut Tree
Phalaris, ribbon grass
Phlox Jean de Arc
Photinia Villosa
Physalis Francheti
Pinks in variety



Pilea Muscosa
Platycodon blue
White
Polygonum multiflorum
Podophyllum peltatum
Pomegranate, Jas. Vick
Poppy, Perennial
Primula Stellata
Chinese
Veris Duplex
Floribunda
Privet, California
Amoor River
Prunella Vulgaris
Pride of India

NOTE.—Pride of India is a southern tree with elegant clusters of bloom. Splendid as a shade tree. Philadelphus Mock Orange
Phlox Boule de Feu
Boule de Neige
Ranunculus acris, fl. pl.
Roses in variety

Crimson Rambler
Mary Washington
Baby Rambler
Prairie Queen
Seven Sisters

Rose Wichuriana
Rhodochiton Volubile



Rudbeckia, Golden Glow
Newmanii
Purpurea
Rivinia Humilis
Rocket, Sweet
Ruellia Makoyana
Russelia elegantissima
Juncea
Salvia Praetensis
Rutilans
Alfred Reginau
Splendens, scarlet
Sage, English
Sansevieria Zeylanica
Santolina Chamæcyparissus.
Saxifraga, Peltata
Sarmetosa

NOTE.—Saxifraga peltata is a hardy bog species bearing large tufts of bloom in early spring, before the leaves develop. S. sarmetosa is a Strawberry-like plant with reddish mottled foliage, graceful bloom, and is a useful plant for pots or baskets in a shady place.

Sea Onion
Sedum, Acre
Variegata
Spectabilis
Selaginella maritima
Solanum Rantenetti
Dulcamara
Grandiflorum
Silene, purple
Spirea Anthony Waterer
Gladstone
Prunifolia
Filipendula
Japonica
Palmata elegans
Reevesi
Van Houtte
Venusta
Callosa alba
Spotted Calla
Strawberry, Early
Medium
Late
Strobilanthes anisophyllum
Stokesia cyanea
Symphoricarpos vulgaris
Sweet William
Tansy
Thunbergia grandiflora, a beautiful blooming vine
Tradescantia, Zebrina
Tricyrtis Hirta

NOTE.—Tricyrtis Hirta is the beautiful Toad Lily, a rare and free-blooming, curious flower of chocolate color, spotted—hence the name. It is easily grown, sure to bloom, and hardy in a mild climate. Try it

Viola, Marie Louise
California
Hardy white
Water Hyacinth
Weeping Willow
Wiegela floribunda
Variegata

I Always Have a Full Stock of all plants listed, but advise the selection of several extra to be used as substituted in case of shortage. Usually I can supply everything ordered. The plants are all well-rooted and in first-class condition. I pay postage and guarantee safe arrival. Remit by Money Order, Express Order, Registered Letter or Draft at my risk. Get up a club. Sell 20 plants at 5 cts each (\$1.00) and I will send you 5 plants, your choice from list, and the two Royal Gloxinias offered on previous page, for your trouble. Address plainly.

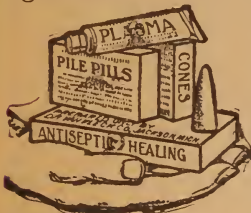
GEO. W. PARK, LaPark, Lancaster Co. Pa.

Piles

Let Us Send You a Dollar Package
of Our New 3-Fold
Absorption

Treatment to Try Free

If you have Piles or other Rectal Trouble send your address today and get by return mail our new **3-Fold Absorption Treatment**, which is curing thousands afflicted with this painful



disease. If you are satisfied with the relief and comfort this remarkable remedy brings you, you can send us One Dollar for it. If not, we take your

word and it costs you nothing. **You are the one to decide.** We are curing cases of 30 and 40 years' standing as well as all the earlier stages. Don't neglect the first symptoms. Simple itching and bleeding may develop into fistula and cancer if allowed to run. Try our treatment. We promise you comfort and satisfaction or no pay. Send your address to Dr. Van Vleck, 691 Majestic Building, Jackson, Mich.

Fine Fruit Farm for Sale.—I offer my fine Fruit Farm in Franklin County, Pa. for sale. It consists of 235 acres, 70 acres of which are well timbered, and the balance is chiefly Apple, Pear, Peach and Plum trees. One Orchard of 40 acres contains about 1000 Improved Ben Davis Apple trees in fine condition just beginning to bear, last season yielding upwards of 500 bushels. Other Orchards contain 1500 trees of Baldwin and other choice Apple. They have been set for several years, and will soon begin to bear. The Pear, Peach and Plum, 500 trees, are of the hardiest, sure-bearing market sorts.

There is also a garden of 1000 Pomona Currants, three years old, in bearing condition.

The land is well adapted to Orchard purposes, as it slopes mostly North and East, while the soil is gravelly and largely impregnated with iron, which gives the fruit a fine appearance and high flavor.

The house, newly built, and in good repair, stands on an elevation commanding a fine view of the orchards and of the village of Fannettsburg, half-a-mile distant. There is also a good tenant house, a fine large bank barn with ample stables, and excellent water in wells and field springs on the farm. Convenient to Schools, Churches, Stores and shops, and in a community of industrious and refined people. I offer this fine farm for \$7000.00, \$2000.00 cash—balance to suit the purchaser. It is free of encumbrance. Address

GEO. W. PARK, La Park, Pa.

EXCHANGES.

Umbrella and other plants for Mexican Primroses, or Cigar plant. Mrs. M. Suter, Cartersville, Iowa.

Golden Glow, star of Bethlehem, Lily of the Valley for other plants. L. Smith, Clippert Ave., Detroit, Mich.

Hardy perennials and seeds, for hardy white Iris. Mrs. T. A. Bishop, Ingersoll, Ont., Can. Box 37.

Damask, old yellow Rose, and Iris, for hardy Phlox or Eng. Violets. Mrs. M. Kaylor, Marion, Ind. R. No. 2

EN PASSANT.

Oh, precious air, washed clean by spring-time showers,
And scented by the breath of waking things;
Loitering, by sweet largesse, though happy hours
Stired palpitant by nesting bird's soft wings,
Bearer of tidings from the past's sweet springs,
Drifting like memory across our ways;
With ecstasy divine your spirit sings
In the light heart of these most golden days!
Prophet you are, with the high gift to see
Seed-time and harvest of Futurity!

Bessie Bellman.

Dik, Co., Kans., April 8, 1907.

LILIES FROM SEEDS.

Have any of the Flower Folks ever tried raising Lilies from seeds? Well, I have, and it is a pleasure, if you plant seeds of the *Tenuifolium* or Siberian Coral Lily. I planted some in August, and they came up readily and grew till quite late before dying down, and up they came bright and early the next spring. The next year, early in May, they bloomed, and they were not stingy about it, either. Instead of one or two blossoms, as is usually the case with young Lily bulbs, there were from 6 to 12 on each stalk. I planted them in ordinary garden soil. One advantage about raising Lilies from seeds is we are sure to get them planted deep enough. I just put about a quarter of an inch of soil over the seeds, and the first winter the small bulbs were about an inch and a half deep. I will not try to describe the glowing red of the blooms, nor their dainty grace as they sway and nod in the wind, for I could not half do them justice; but I can say you will not be disappointed if you try them.

Multnomah Co., Oregon.

J. A. M.

THAT GOLD WATCH.

The offer as a special premium of a 14 Karat gold-filled Elgin watch for the lardest cluo has been extended to June the 20 th, at which time the Watch will be presented. As yet the clubs, though very numerous, are not large. Anyone who would give the work a little attention this month could secure this beautiful premium. I will send either ladies or gentlemen size, as desired. Now, who will go to work this month and secure the largest list. Names sent in previously will also count. The award will be published in our next issue.

Geo. W. Park.

POT-GROWN HARDY SHRUBS.

12 Plants 50 cts., 25 Plants \$1.00, Mailed.

I offer fine pot-grown Shrubs, started last year, well-rooted and in fine growing condition, as follows:

- Abelia rupestris**, Chinese shrub.
- Akebia quinata**, Japanese vine.
- Artemesia abrotanum**, Old Man.
- Callicarpa purpurea**, wreaths of purple berries.
- Crape Myrtle**, pink.
- Dentzia gracilis**, lovely white flowers.
- Crenata**, fl. pl. double flowered.
- Eunonymus Japonica aurea**, Evergreen.
- Radicans variegata**, Evergreen Wall vine.
- Exochorda grandiflora**, White Pearl Bush.
- Ficus repens**, lovely wall vine; hardy South.
- Honeysuckle**, Hall's Everblooming.
- Reticulata**, golden foliage.
- Scarlet Trumpet**, Everblooming.
- Kerria Japonica fl. pl.** Golden flowers.
- Privet**, California, almost Evergreen North
- Amoor River**, very graceful.
- Philadelphus**, Mock Orange.
- Roses in variety**; Teas, Perpetuals, Climbers.
- Spirea**, Anthony Waterer, crimson.
- Van Houtte**, white wreaths.
- Bumaldi**, white clusters, in June.
- Prunifolia**, double white.
- Reevesi**, double white clusters.

Symphoricarpus vulgaris, snowdrops.

Weeping Willow, hardy, graceful tree.

Weigela floribunda, rose-colored flowers, red berries.

Variegata, green foliage, margined light.

ORDER THIS MONTH. Address

GEO. W. PARK, LaPark, Pa.

For other sorts see Plant List elsewhere.

THE FORGET-ME-NOT.

Long ago in a beautiful garden
The fairest of flowers grew;
A splendid array
In colors gay,
That glistened in sunlight and dew.

But nameless were all of the flowers,
Till the lord of that beautiful place
Gave each one a name,
So it could proclaim
Its floral kindred and race.

A fragrant and deep-red blossom
That like the ruby glows
In the quiet there
Of that Eden fair,
He lovingly called the Rose.

Then Lily, he named another,
Whose buds were of dazzling white,
As the snows that rest
On the Alpine crest
When touched by the morning light.

Violet, he named a floweret
In daintiest purple drest;
The large yellow one
That turns to the sun,
The Sunflower was addressed.

So there was much rejoicing
In that garden so wondrous fair;
For the names they bore
They lisped o'er and o'er,
And were happy beyond compare.

Till a pretty and tiny floweret,
With petals blue as the sky,
Forgot its name,
And in grief and shame
Hung its head and began to cry.

The lord of the blooming garden
Drew near to the little flower,
And wanted to know
The cause of such woe
In that cool and pleasant bower;

Then the tearful and tiny blossom
Hushed its moaning and bitter cry.
And said "I'm to blame—
I've forgotten my name,
And I only wish to die."

"My dear, but careless flower,"
The garden lord said then,
"I'll give you a name
So easy and plain
You will never forget it again."

So glad were all the blossoms,
When, there, in that beauteous spot,
Baptized with the dew,
The floweret blue,
Was christened Forget-Me-Not.

Emma Gingrich.

Fayette Co., Ind., July 10, 1906.

MAGAZINE APPRECIATED.

Mr. Park:—I like to read your charming Magazine. I always feel sorry when I read of persons who were subscribers 15 or 20 years ago—sorry that I was not acquainted with it then. I will not be untruthful it as long as I live and can read.—Kate Unverfirth, Highland, Ill., Feb. 14, 1907.

Dear Mr. Park:—I have been taking your Magazine for three years, and have all the numbers preserved. It is a treasure of floral information, and I find it most valuable for reference.—Mrs. P. J. Rivera, Litchfield Co., Conn.

AN OLD PATRON.

Dear Mr. Park:—It is twenty-four years since I first sent to you for seeds. During that time I have gotten nearly all my seeds from you.

Mrs. M. E. Stackwell.
1450 Herschel St., Jacksonville, Fla., July 9, 1906.

MAGAZINE APPRECIATED.

Mr. Park:—I have read and enjoyed every number of your little Magazine for 17 years, during which time either my mother or myself have been a subscriber.—Mrs. E. M. Dodge, Washington Co., R. 1., May 6, 1907.

NEW ROYAL GLOXINIAS.

I OFFER FINE LARGE TUBERS OF THE TWO GRAND, NEW GLOXINIAS, AS FOLLOWS:

Royal Scarlet, giant flowers of the richest scarlet color, every flower showing a broad, pure white marginal band.



Royal Purple, giant flowers of the richest purple color, every flower showing a broad, pure white marginal band.

These splendid Gloxinias were secured in Belgium, the "home" of the Gloxinia and Tuberous Begonia, and I believe they are unsurpassed in beauty by any other variety known. They will

be a revelation to those who know only the older varieties.

Prices.—Fine large bulbs, either variety, 20 cents each, or the two for 35 cents. Or, I will mail 12 bulbs (6 bulbs of each sort) for \$2.00.

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That Tin Can.—Several letters have come to the editor displaying the use of the tin can for securing bird-cats, a method suggested by an English Journal. One lady suggested the use of chloroform, and another the use of a poison pill. The idea was not to kill or to cause pain or injury to the animal in catching, but to avoid cruel means which are often used. If anyone thinks a bird-cat, (which is often a wild or tramp cat, having no other mission than to kill birds) can be taken without effort, he is mistaken. It would be far easier to catch a rat than a bird-cat, for the cat is much more cunning and shy. To drown a cat is as humane as to chloroform him, and to use poison or the shot-gun is positively cruel, and should be avoided, if possible. The editor is very fond and a warm friend of the good domestic cat. He would not willingly speak a word against dear old Tabby. But the sneaking bird-cat is a menace to the welfare of our gardens as well as of the good cheer and happiness of the world. Let the enemy be humanely sent to the "happy hunting grounds."

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CHILDREN'S CORNER.

Dear Mr. Park:—I am nine years old. My school is out. We have little birds come to our back door every day. I have a pet lamb, Recha, and one kitty, named Pansy. I love all flowers, so I have no favorites. Elizabeth Peasley.

Essex Co., N. Y., Jan. 4, 1907.

Mr. Park:—I am a little boy 12 years old, and go to school every day. I am in the sixth grade. I go to the Christian Sunday School and have the very best teacher in the United States. My mamma takes your Magazine and we all think it fine. I love flowers very much. I am sending a very nice list of subscribers for your paper.

Paul Rawlison.

Wilson Co., Kansas, Jan. 19, 1907.

Dear Mr. Park:—I have a cat 14 years old. His name is Bummer. I also have a little cow named Puzzle. She is as gentle as a cat. Please tell us about that Florida Turtle. Pansies and Violets are my favorites. I am going to have a flower bed of my own this year.—Margaret Webster, Texas.

Dear Mr. Park:—As mamma is writing to you I will write and tell you how pleased I was with the Hyacinth and Tulip bulbs you sent me last fall. They everyone bloomed. I had never seen a yellow Hyacinth before. I like the Children's Letters and the Editor's Letters. Mamma has been taking your Magazine 12 years, and we could not get along without it. My favorite flowers are yellow and red Tea Roses and Bulbs. Your little name-sake, Park Jones, (age 10 years) Fulton Co., Arkansas.

SUNSHINE.

Well, my little birdie, singing,
Hopping round my window sill,
Some glad news to me you're bringing,
And my bosom it may fill.

St. Louis, Mo.

Albert Vasser.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Mr. Park:—In October I scattered seeds of the large Pæony Poppy and single blue Larkspur over my onion bed in the garden. They were lovely. Then, at the north side of the house, I raise my Sweet Peas, letting them run up cord strings along the house. The house keeps the wind off, and they bloom until late in October, and I never pick a flower off, and then don't get much seed in front to hide the stems. I plant a row of Four O'clocks, which also do better than if planted in wind and sun. Then, for late blooming, I had a bed of Asters and Zinnias mixed. For house-blooming plants in spring, Pansies are beautiful. Sow in summer, then plant in cans and set in a cool window until spring, then move to a sunny place and water well. The handsomest ones I ever had I raised that way. The prettiest hanging basket I ever had was Verbenas. Plant one in a pot that will hang, and give a warm, sunny place and plenty of water in winter; keep rather cool and let rest.

Della Runshaw.

Cumberland Co., Pa., Dec. 12, 1906.

Mr. Park:—Besides the Oregon Grape, which is an interesting native plant, we have beautiful Fir Trees, Cedars and Red Flowering Currant. Our wild Sword Fern is handsome, the fronds often four feet high; other Ferns, I cannot name, are also pretty. Then we have the Red Huckleberry, which is such a lovely bush, and the fruit grand. The Black Huckleberry is the most magnificent evergreen bush in our woods. It is not at all like the Eastern Huckleberry in taste, but the bush is lovely. Then we have the vine or creeper called Twin Flowers. The flowers are little pink bells, always two together. It is lovely for baskets. Nettie Scriver.

King Co., Washington.

Mr. Park:—In the September correspondence "A Plant Lover" excites my curiosity, and I have been wondering who the writer of it could be, and if there is more than one shady rill in Vermont, or any other woods garden than mine. It is not everyone who has "The Forests Primeval" at their very door almost, as I have. In fact, I do not know of another woods garden than the one I possess. Will not "A Plant Lover" speak up and enlighten as to name and residence.

Mrs. A. Wheelock.

Washington Co., Vt.

GOSSIP.

Green's White Dahlia.—Tell Aunt Susie that she must have got the wrong thing when she sent for Dahlia, "Green's White" for it is really fine. I got it from a western florist, and found it all right. I advise her to write to the florist and tell him that his packer made a mistake and sent her the Green-flowered Dahlia, and he will probably "make good." Another white Cactus Dahlia is Winsome.

Geo. S. Woodruff.

Buchanan Co., Iowa, Feb. 21, 1907.

The Editor's Letter to the Children.—Mr. Editor:—I enjoy your letters to the Children more than any child I know, for they are written from the heart of a flower lover, and lover of nature, and go direct to the heart of a lover of God's beautiful world. I was raised on a farm (not a plantation) in Louisiana, was a lonely child, and Nature was my daily companion. I read the Magazine all through every month, not missing even one little letter. Although I am a busy woman with a large family, also outside duties. Come to Louisiana sometime, Mr. Park, and let us meet you; how delightful that would be.

Mrs. L. B. R.

Baton Rouge, La., Nov. 2, 1906.

THE BIRD QUESTION

Mr. Editor:—Every year millions of birds are slain to satisfy the demands of the millinery trade. Many birds, including Tanigers, White Herons, etc., will soon be but memories of the past, if women persist in wearing them upon their hats. Many women who profess to love birds are constantly wearing the feathers and even the bodies of our little songsters.

L. W. Crafts.

Rockingham Co., N. H., May 8, 1907.

[NOTE:—Ostrich plumes, now so fashionable, are taken from the ostrich just as the feathers of the goose are plucked, and the operation practically causes no pain. They are beautiful as an apparel decoration, and are to be recommended; but the small birds, it is said, are skinned while living, and are thus made to suffer the most excruciating pain. Certainly no refined person who knows of this fact would wear such a decoration. The thought suggested at sight is repulsive, as well as saddening. I trust none who read the Magazine will be guilty of using such a decoration.—Ed.]

Mr. Editor:—If people fed, cared for and taught their cats in a sensible humane manner they would not often do any harm to the birds. I have two fine, intelligent cats, and during a recent severe snow storm I fed hundreds of birds on the porch and window sills, and the cats being well fed, well taught and treated as well as human beings knew that the birds were my possessions, and although they watched them with interest, made no attempt to catch them.

B. C. Stone.

Sullivan Co., N. H., May 9, 1907.

FOR SALE.

A delightful home in --St. Petersburg, Florida, where you find the most equable climate in the U. S., the temperature ranging from 50° and 70° in the winter to 70° and 90° in summer. Where the flowers are always blooming and the sun nearly always shining. No mud, no dust, no coal-smoke, good schools. A boom city visited by 10,000 tourists the past winter.

The house is in first class condition, newly finished, five commodious rooms, two halls, with porches, cupboards, wardrobes and many conveniences. Situated corner of Florida Avenue and 8th street; three lots (½ acre) set with Orange, Tangerine, Grape Fruit, Banana, Peach and Guava trees, all in bearing; fine vegetable garden, chicken houses, etc., well fenced. A pleasant, quiet home. Reason for selling—moving to country place. Price, \$2,200.00. For further particulars address

J. M. PARK,

St. Petersburg, Fla.

QUESTIONS.

Wardian Case.—I have a Wardian Case, and am inexperienced in its care. Will someone who knows write an article giving the required information?—Mrs. Clark, Ga.



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EXCHANGES.

Cannas for other bulbs, any kind. Mrs. Bessie Allen, Busch, Okla.

Double red and yellow Dahlias to exchange for any kind of house plants. Mrs. E. M. Scott, Orbesonia, Pa.

Sweet William in quantity for Cactusor succulents. D. M. Raynor, Manorville, N. Y.

Ferns of Puget sound for sprouted Dahlia bulbs. Mrs. S. S. Long, Longlay, Wash. Box 35.

Dahlia bulbs for other plants or bulbs. Mrs. E. R. Luman, Danielson, Conn.

Yellow Jasmine roots for Leopard plants Begonias, Geranium. Mrs. Rose Trinkle, Huntington, Tex.

Ten year old Filifera Palm and Calla for Paeonies. Comelia Stoten, Bentonville, Ind. R. F. D. No. 15.

Seed of Cosmos, Zinnia, Basil, Ricinus and Sunflower for Canna or Violet. Mrs. E.E. Ohlhaunn, Stanton, Tex.

Amaryllis for Pitcher plants from Florida. C. N. Vedders, 1904 First St. San Diego, Calif.

Iris, Perennial Pinks, and seeds for Althea, Oleander Snowball or Clematis. E. Simmons, Lebanon, Kans.

Seeds of annuals for others or for sweet Violets, or Pelargoniums. Mrs. G. C. Lanphere, Gresham, Neb.

Begonias, Cactus and Oleanders for other choice plants. Write first. May Wallace, Brookville, Kans.

Begonias, for other Begonias, Gloxinias, and Cinerarias. J. Kinney, California, Ky. R. F. D. No. 1.

Gladiolus, and Tiger Lilies for Tulips, also Roses for hardy Hydrangea. C. D. Leas, Shoemakers, Penn'a.

Boston Ferns and Golden Glow for Ostrich Plume. Rex Beg. H. C. Grasscock 1168 N.H.St. Muscatine, Ia.

Cactus, house plants and Woodbine for Spirea, Paeonies, and hardy Perennials. R.H. Denenny, Felton, Minn.

Chrysanthemums, Violets, Daisies, and seeds, for Geraniums and seeds, W.Croll, Quick Silver, California.

Magnolia Glauca and seeds for purple or grandiflora Magnolia. J. Daniels, Hanover, Md. R. F. C. Box 70.

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A LETTER

WILL BRING YOU THIS TREATMENT.

If you suffer from Epilepsy, Fits or Fainting Spells, you should try Dr. Peebles' Brain Restorative. It is curing where everything else had failed, and it will surely cure you. Just write a plain, honest statement of the case and a **Free Treatment** will be sent you. It will cost you only the postage of your letter, and it may show you the way to health and happiness. Address, **DR. PEEBLES' INSTITUTE OF HEALTH** 87 Main St., Battle Creek, Mich.



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CORRESPONDENCE.

Mr. Park:—I have an Ostrich Plume Fern that measures four and one-half feet across, with many handsome feathery fronds. This plant I purchased one year ago last August, while a small plant. I also have Asparagus plumosus, with beautiful lace-like foliage, trailing on a globe-shaped trellis. Then there is the dear old Boston Fern, that measures eight feet across, with some fronds measuring eight inches in width. This fern has over one hundred fronds, with many more coming. It is the largest Fern I have ever seen. I am always careful to give my Ferns good drainage and good rich soil. I use charcoal to cover drain; and decayed vegetation from low lands, mixed with a little sand.

Mrs. Homer Repine.

Noble Co., Indiana.

Dear Mr. Park:—I certainly will have to tell you of that Pansy bed again. All summer long it has been the admiration of the whole neighborhood and our neighbor two miles away who has to go every morning to the creamery, nobody would ever think him guilty of looking at a Pansy bed, asked his wife one day, "Why don't you have a Pansy bed like Mrs. M's?" She has, only she made the mistake of getting mixed seeds. The beauty of mine is that they are sown a light and dark, light and dark—as great a contrast as possible, and your ten-package collection is just the thing. I am sending for another today, for myself and neighbor.

Aunt Ann.

Bradford Co., Penn'a.

Mr. Park:—Last November I got three Bermuda Easter Lilies which began blooming on St. Patrick's Day, and are still in bloom. Everyone admires them. They are certainly fine. My husband measured one of them, its dimensions being six inches each way. My neighbor wanted to know where I got them, and whether I could get them some. I also got one Amaryllis Johnsoni, Barbadoes Lily, which did remarkably well. It had four nice big Lilies.

Luzerne Co., Pa., June, 1906.

Mrs. Weiss.

GOSSIP.

Dear Mr. Park:—I see so many letters from the Northern sisters that I am prompted to write and tell of some of the beauties of the south. The Palms are, to me, the most beautiful of all. I am an Arkansian by birth. I have been in Florida only a year and a half, and have not very many flowers as yet. My Coleus seedlings are the admiration of all beholders. I only raised four out of about twenty plants that came up, but I let it rain on them and drown them out. I also have four Geraniums out of one 3-cent packet of seeds, and they are fine plants. The golden Alamanda is a lovely plant, and grows to perfection in this warm, moist climate. We have lovely flowers in bloom all winter, fields of ripe strawberries and golden oranges. One lovely bed of Ferns I must tell you about. The plants were of the new Tarrytown variety and ran all around the north side of a large house. The bed was about two feet deep, fronds of perfect shape, and not a plain leaf among them. It is impossible to describe the beauty of it.

Mrs. M. E. Franklin.

Hillsboro Co., Florida.

IN FAVOR OF CATS.

Mr. Park:—I have been a close reader of our Magazine for many years; shall not be without it as long as it is published. I am sorry to see cats so harshly spoken of. After reading the May number, I fairly rose straight up and says I to John "I am going to tell those folks a few things they haven't experienced." "Go ahead" says he.

Now, I have lived over 50 years on a farm where sometimes the close of the year would find as high as ten thousand bushels of grain stored up and kept until the next summer, to be sold. Rats and mice were always about and sometimes so plentiful as to eat little chickens for a change of diet. I suppose traps were in evidence, and our cats were busy, many of them bringing full-grown rats to show us after eating their fill. I would like to see "Mrs. Trap-Your-Mice" work here a few years. Her spare moments from trapping might be employed in looking after the house-work, taking care of the milk, raising 400 chickens, 90 turkeys and many other things too numerous to mention. I guess she wouldn't scowl at the cats, nor feed birds. Birds are hatching all summer, and find plenty to eat, and if Tabby takes one it is never missed. We never say she does it for the sake of killing something, any more than we would say the good man sends after some beef or mutton that the cows or sheep could be killed. We always had many cats and all good ones; lots of birds, and generally plenty of fruit for them and ourselves too. Sometimes small fruits were scarce; so the birds took the most of it. Then a bird-eating cat would be thought a blessing, and no disguise required.

On our village lot we have a small strawberry patch giving us enough for table use during the season, only Mother Robin hops down and will carry them up to the little ones. I watch and tell her "skiddoo," pick the ripe ones myself and she has the second choice. I haven't told John to shoot her yet.

In our childhood we taught our favorite cat to help us catch the striped squirrels which dug up the young corn. We carried a pail of water, and taking Billy, would follow Mr. Squirrel to his hole, fill it up with water, which would speedily cause him to come forth! Good-bye, Squirrel! We had other good cats, but everyone of us would fight for Billy, if necessary. I must close for fear of the waste basket.

Mrs. A. T. Conard.

Iroquois Co., Illinois.

[NOTE.—The Editor would remind his readers that he is a good friend of the open-faced domestic cat, but an enemy of the sneaking, skulking bird-cat—for it should be borne in mind that once the habit of killing birds is learned by a cat it does not care for rats and mice. The farmer knows this, and gets rid of the cat that acquires the habit of killing and eating chickens, for it is almost an impossibility to reform it. A fact but little known or realized is that cats do their hunting largely at night, climbing trees and fences where the birds are nesting or sleeping, and are easily caught. Cats should never be turned out at night. It gets them into bad habits, just as it does boys. If they are to rid a barn of mice and rats, enclose them there at night, or remand them to the cellar to destroy the pests there.]

To even the casual observer the fact is apparent that our song-birds are decreasing in number every year. The Oriole, Meadow Lark, Jennie Wren, the Cat Bird, and even the Robin returns in fewer numbers each spring, and why? If you will watch you will find that many of the old birds are either destroyed while nesting, the eggs are taken by a robber before they are hatched, or the young birds are caught by cats or taken by boys before they learn to fly. I have repeatedly followed the summer history of a pair of birds, and my belief is that 75 per cent of the birds hatched never become full-grown. The cats that prowl around the fences and thickets day and night searching for birds and their young are largely responsible for the sorrows of



SNEAKING BIRD-CAT.

the parent birds, and largely cause the decrease in their efficiency and numbers. I have no controversy with those who care more for the hideous squalling and yammering of night-prowling cats to the sweet notes of the song birds, or who prefer the pests of our gardens and fruit trees to the innocent and cheerful songster that annually gives us a summer greeting. But to those who prize the beautiful and pleasing in Nature above the sordid things of life, to those who love and cherish the fruits and flowers of the garden and orchard, I say protect the birds. Protect them from the ravages of all bird enemies; provide shelter for them and encouragement so far as possible. They will repay your kindness a hundred fold in the cheer they bring to your home, and in the valuable assistance they will render you in your lawn, your garden and your orchard.—Ed.]

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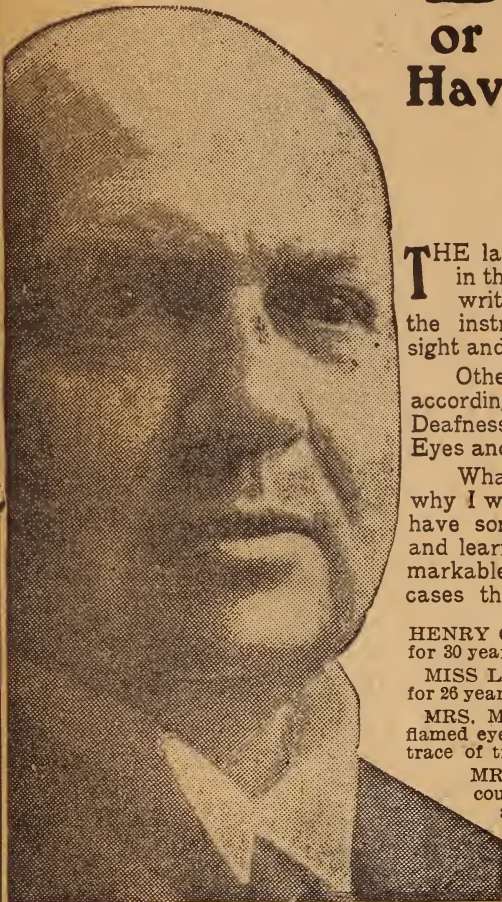
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My Message to the Park's Floral Readers

Who are

DEAF
or
Have Failing Sight
or Sore Eyes



THE last four years I have been a steady advertiser in this magazine. During that time thousands have written for my Free Book. Many of them followed the instructions it contained and now enjoy perfect sight and hearing.

Others are at present treating themselves at home according to my new method and are being cured of Deafness, Head Noises, Catarrh, Failing Sight, Sore Eyes and other Eye and Ear Diseases.

What these people are doing you can do. That is why I want you and the other readers of this paper, who have some Eye and Ear Trouble, to get a copy of it and learn how to cure yourself at home with my remarkable new method, if you are no worse than the cases that follow, or the hundreds described in book.

HENRY C. LAUB, Dennison, Iowa, partially blind in one eye for 30 years, restored his sight at home,

MISS LIZZIE GOLDSBY, Woodbury, Ill., partially blind for 26 years. Now has perfect sight.

MRS. MAE HENDERSON, Carter, Okla., had sore and inflamed eyes for 25 years, followed my instructions. Now every trace of trouble is gone.

MRS. THOS. CUMMINS, Winterset, Iowa, was so deaf could not hear clock tick, read my book, followed my advice and now hears as well as ever.

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